The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION — PER R. M. S NEVA.

No 2,949 —ELEVENTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872. CIRCULATION, 3000.

MAUA BANK,

101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously covenced under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to begiven to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brasils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK

101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY
For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold
Fixed deposits from

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

Jan. 1, 1872.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"NEVA,"
2999 Tons, 600 Horse Power,
Captain BAX,

Will leave this Port for Southampton, on the 15th MARCH 1872, at four p.m., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c., and calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, and Lisbon.

PASSENGER FARES:

First-class to Southampton	£35	and upward
Ditto Lisbon	32	Ditto
St. Vincent	f180	fts
Pernambuco	120	"
Bahia	110	"
Rio de Janeiro	70	"
Montevideo	8	"

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at £20 sterling, and to Montevideo at $f.4.

THIRD CLASS-PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon at £12, and Southampton at the rate of £15 sterling.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, wsth a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money f charged in full; is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

CHILDREN,

From Three, and under Eight, to pay ½th.
" Eight " Twelve " ¾
For those under three year of age one will be carried free, and any other at the rate of three years.

SERVANTS.

Accompanying their employers to pay two thirds of the lowest rates established for adult saloon passengers.

FREIGHT.

SPECIE to Brazil, Lisbon and Southampton	½ per cent.
" Havre and Paris	1 5-16 "
" Montevideo,	¼ "
PARCELS, not over one cub. foo	7s. 6d
Above one " two "	11s. 6d
" two " three "	15s. 0d
" three " furteen "	5s. per foot

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

For further particulars please apply, to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,
No. 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Guinness's CELEBRATED Extra Stout.

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

Bottled in Dublin, and guaranteed by SPECIAL LABEL from the Brewery.

On Sale at
WILLIAM BARRY & CO.,
161—Calle Potosi—161
171—xp,n1 7

MACLEAN & CO,

SHIPBROKERS
And
GENERAL CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENTS,
4—CALLE RECONQUISTA—4
BUENOS AYRES.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The great er part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer es; ecially for this Establishment.

Every Article warranted.
xp opt.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS.

78—CALLE CHACABUCO—78

SEED STORE.

At all seasons may be found in the above Store, an immense collection of the finest Seeds, of the first-class, guaranteed of the latest crop from Europe, and especially of the famous culture of Angers (France.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Of all Classes.
FLOWER, Do. Do.
Of every variety.
Hyacinth,
Tulips,
Anemonies,
Ranunculus,
Marrinellas,
Amarillis Longitolia (Rose),
Lance-leaved Lilies.
Imperial Crowns,
Camelias,
&c. &c. &c.

N.B. The above Establishment will execute any orders from Europe, on Commission, for all kinds of Trees, Plants, and Seeds.

GUSTAVE HAMONET,
78—Chacabuco—78
[cj—85 1m mh9

FOR SALE,

TWO DIVERS' DRESSES, complete, AIR PUMP, &c.

Apply to Rubio and Foley, 81 and 83 Calle conquista. cj 115 1m mh12

London and River Plate Bank, (LIMITED.)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000 Sterling
Subscribed Capital	1,500,000 "
Reserved Fund	155,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travellin abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,

No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo	Antwerp,
Rosario de Santa Fé,	Amsterdam,
Cordoba,	Hamburg,
Valparaiso,	New York.
London,	Rio de Janeiro,
Liverpool,	Genoa.

All the principal Towns of

SCOTLAND	and	IRELAND.
Paris,		Madrid,
Bordeaux,		Barcelona,
Marseilles,		Vigo,
Bayonne,		Corunna,
		Santander.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
MANAGERS.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies inaccount current,	3 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal	3½ "
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	5 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal,	5 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balancesin account current in both currencies, 10½ percent

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 16, 1871.

GERMAN KLEINAU.

[Late of the German Cavalry.]

VETERINARY SURGEON,
137—BELGRANO—137
Infirmary at moderate charges.

Apply to Messrs. Tewes de Barry and Co, Barracas, or Messrs. L. L. Jones and Co. Chemists, 60 Florida. 126 xp s12

English and German Hotel,

72—CALLE DE MEJICO—72

Particular attention paid to the comfort of Monthly Boarders.

Breakfasts from 8 to 11.30. Dinner from 4 to 6.30. Tea at 9.

Transient Boarders $35 per day.

Hot and Cold Lunches always ready.

Breakfast $12, Dinner $15.

Basses' Ale and Barclay's Imperial Porter always on draught.

N. B.—Latest European and American Papers always on hand.

LOUIS B. BRENNAN.

ALEXANDRIA COLONY.

SANTA FE.

Messrs. J. THOMSON, T. BONAR, and CO. of London,

Having established a large and important Colony in the Province of Santa Fe, with facile riverine communication, and supplied with Agricultural Implements and Stores of every description necessary for settlers, are now prepared to receive applications from families or others desirous of purchasing and settling on their own freehold Farms.

Every information and assistance will be given to intending settlers, on application to Messrs. J. Thompson, T. Bonar and Co.'s, 42 San Martin, Buenos Ayres. 71 xp ag

BATE & CO.'S Rembrandt Portraits,

MONTEVIDEO.

Persons visiting Montevideo should not neglect the opportunity afforded them of giving

Messrs. BATE and CO.
A Sitting for their much-admired
PHOTOGRAPHS.
268 4 m23jy

CORRALES AND WEHMANN

Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
AND
Agencia en General de la Campaña,
Wool and Produce Brokers.
OFFICE:
No. 377 CALLE LIMA.
161 xpn19

McDougall and Wilson

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
45—PASEO DE JULIO—46
BUENOS AYRES,
(Opposite the Mole.)
91 xp f11

THOMAS KENNY AND BROTHER,

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
682—CANGALLO—682

Daily attendance at the Plaz Once, South Plaza and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos coming to the South Plaza, to be left at Messrs. M. Smith and Co.'s Almacen Buena Vista. 7,xp,n3

RANCHOS STEEPLE-CHASE CLUB.

THE races to come off on the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day, have been unavoidably postponed to Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week, 1st and 2nd of April. Programmes &c. are to appear. The 'Shamrock Plate,' open only to Irishmen, will be the first race on the second day. 1..268 14p f29

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	BARADERO,
SALTO.	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature.

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

private depositors.	5	per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do.,	5	do., do., specie.

To private depositors,

in account current,	2	per cent. per annum do.
Do., do.,	2	do., do., cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency,	7	per cent. per annum.
Do. specie,	7	do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

CAJA DE CREDIT.

21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Office Hours—Ten a.m. to Five p.m.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current:—

Interest paid at the end of each month.	
Gold or Paper,	6 per cent. per annum.
Do., 30 days	7 do., do.
Do., 6 months	8 do., do.
Do., 12 months	9 do., do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1869.

P.S.N.C.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

EXTENSION TO CALAO.

Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in	21 days.
Liverpool to Montevideo	26 "
Liverpool to Valparaiso	38 "

The Company's Steamers are appointed to sail from Montevideo for Liverpool and intermediate ports,

On the 12th and 27th of every MONTH,

And for Valparaiso on the 8th and 25th of every MONTH,

[With some slight deviations, of which due Notice will be given], carrying Mails, under Contract with her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The Ports of Call are, sailing from Liverpool—

BORDEAUX,
SANTANDER,
LISBON,
RIO DE JANEYRO,
MONTEVIDEO,
SANDY POINT,
VALPARAISO,
ARICA,
ISLAY,
CALLAO.

SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
The Royal Mail Steamship
GARONNE,
3,500 Tons, and 650 Horse Power,
S. S. HOLLOWAY, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 12th, of March, to sail for Liverpool and ntermediato ports, on the 13th,

The Royal Mail Steamship
ARAUCANIA,
3,000 Tons, and 600 Horse Power.
J. BAX, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 26th of March, to sail for Liverpool and intermediate ports, on the 27th.

SAILINGS FOR WEST COAST:
The Royal Mail Steamship
MALTA,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Liverpool, on the 10th of March, and will sail a few hours after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamship
CHIMBORAZO,
3,500 Tons, and 650 Horse Power,
P. C. PEERIE, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo from Liverpool, on the 27th March, and will sail a few hours after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

Table Wine is supplied by the Company to 1st, 2d, and 3d class passengers.

None of the above Steamers will leave Montevideo before seven hours after their arrival.

Return Tickets [not transferable] available for Twelve Calendar months, from date of issue, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on total passage money.

Outside Berths, £5 extra.

For further particulars apply to the Agents
YARROW, HETT, and CO.,
63——CALLE RECONQUISTA——63
BUENOS AYRES.

IMPROVED PIANOS.

Constructed especially for this climate, guaranteed to be of the finest tone, and finished in the most elegant style,

157—CALLE FLORIDA—157
451 xp j12

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY

Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers.
Office:
146—CALLE CHILE—146
91—xp,jly28

WANKLYN & CO.,

108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108

From 1st of July until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

In account in our favor	.. ..	12 per cent
" against us	.. ..	6 "
30 days fixed	.. ..	6 "
60 "	.. ..	7 "
90 "	.. ..	7 "
30 days' notice	.. ..	7 "

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and

BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—

The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.

LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.
VIDAL & QUADRAS, HNOS, BARCELONA
MANUEL BARCENA & HNO., VIGO.
TOMAS DE LA CALZADA, SEVILLE.
AUGUSTO JOSE DE VILA, CORUNNA.
WANKLYN & CO., MONTEVIDEO.
E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW YORK.
LOUIS LEMMÉ & CO., ANTWERP.

WANKLYN AND CO.,

Are authorised to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.

LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the abovementioned Banks and Firms.

COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.

LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)

These Credits can be obtained on plication from

The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, EDINBURGH, and all its Branches in Scotland.

LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of

WANKLYN AND CO.

Buenos Ayres, January 19, 1872.
251.xp a1

THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital:
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

In addition to the unlimited liability of upwards of One Thousand Proprietors, the Company has

INVESTED FUNDS

to the extent of £3,680 615 sterling, and an ANNUAL REVENUE of £1,347,146 sterling.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to effect Insurances against losses by Fire on Buildings, and Merchandise in Private Stores, Customhouse Proper and Bonded Stores; also on Private Dwellings and Quinta Houses, in or out of the City, at favorable rates.

Settlements for loeses arranged here by the Agents under a Power of Attorney, without reference to the head office.

Apply between Eleven and Three daily, to
F. NEILD and CO.,
164 Calle Piedad.
308 xp

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL:
£1,600,000 STERLING.

The undersigned are duly authorised to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage,

The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adusted without reference to the Head Office.

MANTELS AND PFEIFFER,
Agents,
19—CALLE CHACABUCO—21
176,xp,sept pd5

JOHN AND HENRY SPRAGONG
Wool Brokers.
52—CALLE PIEDRAS—52
Buenos Ayres.

J. LIVESEYS PATENT PERMANENT WAY MATERIAL.

For Main Lines, Light Railways, and Street Tramways.

J. Linesey's Patent Cast and Wrought Iron Sleepers, or Compound Sleepers of Wood and Iron, possess a degree of elasticity equal to any timber road, and are adapted for heavy and light railways or street tramways.

They are peculiarly simple in construction; the keys for tightening the rails are of iron, and are so arranged that no vibration can loosen them.

Nearly one thousand five hundred miles of railway have been laid with them, and this system has been almost universally adopted by ramway companies.

Sole agent for J. Linesey in Buenos Ayres—
WELLS HOOD, ESQ.,
87 Reconquista.
r | 281 xp jy 25

CURRENT PRICES THIS SEASON FOR SHEARING MATERIAL.

Torroba, Brothers.

LUJAN, MERCEDES, AND CHIVILCOY.

Sheep Shears "Balls," Rodgers and Son	
Published	$225
Do, ...	220
Twine, four Threads	4
Do three	3½

Stockholm Tar, Sharpening Stones, &c., at Reduced Prices.

We have just received a large assortment of sihe best Havannah Sugar, which we are prepared to retai lat town prices. —d&wsept.

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE

English, Spanish, and French taught.
Special attention paid to exact Science..
Examinations public.
No Pupils under 11 years of age admitted except on conventional terms.
For further particulars application may be made to the College, or at No. 48 Calle Reconquista.
January 1st, 1872.

ARGENTINE BANK.

31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANARCARSIS LANUS.
The rate of interest until further notice will be—
ALLOWS.

On account current,	5 per cent. per annum
Sixty days' notice	5½ " "
Ninety days' notice,	6 " "
120 days' and upwards	7 " "

CHARGES

On specie and currency	10½ " " "

Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventiona terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.
MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.
Buenos Ayres, July 1 1871 xp,5m

Carabassa's Bank.

127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be a follows:—

ALLOWS

In Account Current	5	per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days	5½	" "
" " 60	6	" "
" " 90	7	" "

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cent, per annum.
Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, and Bordeaux.

Buenos Ayres, January 19, 1872.
JOSE CARABASS.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE:
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
" " Eduardo T. Mulhall.
" " Francisco Alcobenaas.
" " Julio Sanchez.
" " Dr. Vasivilasso.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
OFFICE:
112½ CALLE FLORIDA (Upstairs.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY,
FEBRUARY 1st, 1870.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 3.014.940:64.
No. of Policies, .. 2,896 | Securities, $f1.315.157:02

It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband the small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.

It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patacones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments.

Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company 112½ (altos) Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charge are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on Europe
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance
HOTEL DE LA PAZ,
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

JOHN WALKER

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
(Corner of Moreno.)

GUINNESS'S CELEBRATED STOUT,
PALE ALES, &c.
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
ALL PARTIES

Indebted to the late Firm of Barry and Walker, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts without further delay.
JOHN WALKER,
97——Calle Defensa——97
146 xp jy13

CASH

ADVANCED ON GOODS OR VALUABLES.

197—CALLE PARQUE—197
62 3m fy8

STAMMERING.

A. C. FORBES,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has taken Rooms at the

Hotel Provence,

For a short time, for the purpose of curing persons afflicted with

STAMMERING.

So confident is he of success, that no pay will be required until the utmost satisfaction is given.

CONSULTATION HOURS:
FROM TEN TO FOUR IN THE AFTERNOON.
228 1m fy 27

AGUIAR Y CONLAZO, Victoria 210 antes Carlos Romero—Hoy hemos recibido gran surtido water-proof vestido, primer clase 350$ 300 y 200, chalones grises y a cuadritos para señora y para hombres 160$ 120 y 200, nuevo gran surtido gio negro Italianos y Franceses, Los mejores generos de Barbour Barclay para sabanas todos anchos y precios reducidos, paño para vestido de señora 40$ vara, 20 calidades de frazadas de 70$ a 350, franelas y tartanes, Alemanesco hilo y mica, servilletas de Carley, ropa blaca para señora, generos lana, 10 calidas sacos gro, Alemanesco puro hilo para pañales primer calidaden Buenos Aires, tohallas de hilh. f79 2p m8

PRIVATE HOTEL,

78 Calle Parque,
Up Stairs.

There is always room for a few respectable persons desirous of living in European style.

TERMS MODERATE.
d 63 6p m6

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGE BANK

Offices—111 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

This Bank will be open to the Public on all business days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It advances on real estate to be repaid at long dates.

It pays Mortgage Certificates (Cedulas Hipotecarios) for the amount of the loan it advances, which bear an interest equal to that collected by the Bank.

The value of property offered in mortgage shall not be under two thousand patacons, nor the loan be less than 500 fuertes.

No loan can exceed half the value of the property mortgaged.

The Mortgagor shall bind himself to pay an annual sum so long as the mortgage lasts, said sum to represent the interest on the sum lent the amortization fund and commission to the Bank. This yearly sum shall be paid quarterly or half-yearly.

Series A—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 20 years 117 days, 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series B—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 27 years 270 days; 8 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series C—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 20 years 190 days; 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series D—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 28 years 5 days; 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Upon the full payment of the yearly sums stipulated in the Mortgage, both property and Mortgagor shall be freed from all further obligation.

The Mortgagor shall be at liberty to anticipate the payments and to discharge the mortgage, all or in part.

Applications for mortgages must be made in writing, specifying the property offered, accompanied by the title deeds, the receipts of the Contribucion Directa tax, and setting forth that the property is free from all incumbrance, or if not the incumbrance that exists thereon, and which is to be paid off by the mortgage. The Secretary of the bank will supply applicants with the forms necessary as also the tables for amortization.

Quarterly mortgagers shall pay from 8th to 15th of each January, April, July and October, and half yearly mortgagors shall pay between the 8th and 15th of each January and July.

With the amortization fund, mortgage certificates (cedulas) shall be redeemed at par by quarterly and half yearly drawings.

The mortgage Bank pays the interest on the quarterly cedulas or mortgage certificates between the 31st December and 6th January, the 31st March and 6th April, the 30th June and 6th July, the 30th September and 6th October every year, and on the half yearly cedulas from the 31st December to 6th January, and from 30th June to 6th July.

The Mortgage Bank can act between the capitalist and mortgagor, free of charge in the way of realizing the cedulas, and for this purpose will receive deposits without interest, which will receive a preference, and which sums will be deposited in the Provincial Bank.

On and after the 15th February 1872 the Mortgage Bank will be open to the public.

Jose M. La Fuente,
Secretary.

111—CALLE SAN MARTIN—111
1— xp f7

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:

BONITA—GALATEA—LACYDON, ARIADNE—EVORA.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 22d, to Falmouth Antwerp, and London, Calling at Montevideo.

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London, Continent, at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight or Specie one-half per cent. payable here.

ALTERATION IN DAY OF SAILING:
These Steamers will in future sail from this Port on the 22d of each month.
The BONITA is the Steamer for the 22d of MARCH.

☞ All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers, 42 Calle San Martin.

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS

TO
BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The Steamers are
A. S T A R T E,
1361 Tons.

M A R I N A,
1361 Tons.

And constructing
COLINA and CYBELE,
2,000 Tons,
Calling at Southampton to land Passengers, Specie, and Parcels.

The MARINA,
For ANTWERP and GLASGOW,
Is expected to arrive shortly, and will be the next Steamer.

These Steamers have been specially built for the trade, and are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.

For further particulars apply to the Agents WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers, No 42 Calle San Martin.

THE RIVER PARANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

This Company will despatch a Steamer every Month from Liverpool, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario.

The fine Steamer
"VANGUARD"
1407 Tons,
Built by PILE, of Sunderland.
Now on her way out, and will be despatched for Havre and Liverpool, on her return from Rosario,
Calling at MONTEVIDEO.

These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, Messrs. C J. SHAW and CO.;
Or to the Brokers,
WOODGATE, Brothers, 42 Calle San Martin.
cj—78 10p mh 8

FRANCO-PLATENSE BANK.

BRANCH OFFICES,

G. STUMP.

87—Calle Cangallo—87

It advances Money on Public Funds.

It receives Money at Interest for fixed periods and in Account Current.

It issues Bills of Exchange and Circular Notes on Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Bayonne, Pau, London, Genoa, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Vienna New York, Philadelphia and Montevideo.

RATES OF INTEREST.
THE BANK PAYS:—

1.	For balances against i in Account Current	4 to 7 p8
2.	" Sums on Call with Cheque	3 "
3.	" Deposits at 15 Days	5 "
4.	" " 1 month	6 "
5.	" " 2 to 3 months	8 "
6.	" " 4 to 6 "	9 "
7.	" " 7 to 12 "	10 "

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cen per annum.
Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

G. STUMP.

La Popular Argentina.

[CAPITAL—500,000$ fts.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Jaime Llavallol.
" F. H. Mulhall.
" A. Maveroff.
" Nicanor Fernandez.
" C. Santa Maria.
GENERAL MANAGER.
Sr. Dn. Pedro S. Lamas.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.
Sr. Ln. Hilario. Medrano.

AGENTS.
Argentine Republic.
Dn. Emilio Lahette.,
Mr. Frederick Deneby,

Uruguay Republic,
Dn. Victorio Raggio.

Empire of Brasil.
Sr. Comendador.
Dn. Manuel Calbo.

BANKING OFFICES.
213½ ——PIEDAD——213½
Buenos Ayres.

The objects of the Company are mutual.

Each Shareholder of the two or ten patacon notes has a share in the drawings which take place in June and December, semi-annually. The holder of one hundred patacons in notes is entitled to a Bond with quarterly interest coupons the interest on said Bonds being 10 per cent. per annum.

All funds received on sale of Tickets, Bonds, &c. are invested in mortgages on real estate and chattels, and the vouchers of same lodged in the Provincial Treasury under the special charge of the Government delegate, appointed to inspect the affairs of the Company.

The Popular Argentina gives the following securities:—

1st. Administrative and guarantee capital $f600,000, besides a reserve fund to be formed of $f50,000, afterwards to be increased to $f100,000.

2nd, Invertion of all the capital in documents secured by mortgages on property or loans on stock.

3rd. Deposition of these documents in the office of the Treasury of Buenos Ayres.

4th. Intervention in and fiscalization of all the operations of the Company, effected by a Board of Directors chosen yearly by the subscribers themselves.

Every half year reports are published of the tate of the Company's affairs.

Circulars and pamphlets, with the fullest particulars respecting this company can be had on application at the Banking Office, 213½ Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

JOHN FORREST and CO.,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
44—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—44
And
86 CALLE DEL PUERTO,
Rosario.

COLEGIO PARA SEÑORITAS

BELGRANO.

4——CALLE GENERAL PAZ——4

There are Vacancies in the above College for Four Boarders.

Resident English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian Governesses.

The house is large, with Bath Room, and every convenience. Large Play Ground and Quinta,

Terms moderate.

For further particulars address Madame Farnesi, No, 4 Calle General Paz, Belgrano. 164 1m fy21

THE FRENCH AGENCY.

4—Calle Cangallo—4

Advances Money to any amount upon all Articles of value.

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"LA ESTRELLA"

ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,
AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL, ... 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS
Sanctioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1865. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of samo Month and Year.]

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT:
Don Enrique Ochoa.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
DIRECTORS:
Señor Don Tomas Armstrong.
" " Geergo Temperley.
" " Francisco Bustamante.
" Henry, N. Hart.
" " Alex. Sivori.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR
Guillermo Schindler.

The Company Insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial.

Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured.

Insurers in this Company contract no other obligation than the payment of the stipulate Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire.

Among the general conditions of the Policy there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors.

The company offers the following Rewards:—
$f.40 To the first Hose ready to lend assistance
$f.20 To the second do. do.
$f.20 To the

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.
The NATIONAL BANK in LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND issue
LETTERS of CREDIT,
Payable in the
RIVER PLATE,
To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current Rate of Exchange, without any charge.
Similar LETTERS of CREDIT may be obtained from
LUMB, WANKLYN AND CO.

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And
J. F. MARTELL'S
OLD BRANDY.

Booth & Stevens,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
193½—CALLE FLORIDA—193½
cj—mh 13

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

SATURDAY MARCH 16th, 1872.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The past fortnight has been an eventful one in the Plate. The long pending Oriental peace negotiations have been broken off. President Battle's government has gone out, and has been succeeded by President Gomensoro, who refuses to make any peace with the Blancos. The civil war recommences in the Banda Oriental with a fresh vigor, and none can now see any prospects for that unfortunate country save a continuation of the civil war. The Montevidean Government received by the Neva £400,000 stg., which has been paid to the holders of the Platense loan, the whole debt being now amortized. Another section of the Uruguay Railway has been opened, and now the trains run to Canelones.

In Buenos Ayres public attention has been almost monopolized by the Indian invasion on our western frontier. The Indians came within a few leagues of the flourishing town of 25 de Mayo, and made the greatest sweep ever known in this country for many years. The government troops after some unavoidable delays marched to the frontier, gave chase to the savages, and ultimately succeeded in rescuing a number of captives, and retaking some 70,000 head of horned cattle; but the panic caused by this terrible invasion was great. In another column will be found the fullest particulars. It is to be hoped that now the government will adopt measures to prevent a recurrence of so sad an event. Some of the first men of Buenos Ayres have lost heavily on their estancias. The excitement about the election of the new governor has in a measure subsided, and the final condemnation of Luro, the assassin, by the Supreme Court, has restored public confidence in the judges. The execution of this murderer takes place this morning at the Plaza Recoleta. It will be the first execution in this city for the last 10 years, and will probably be followed by several others, as the governor of Buenos Ayres, in view of the frequent crimes committed of late in this city, is determined to have capital punishment rigorously carried out henceforward.

The National Government has published a very flattering list of public works undertaken by the present administration; it will be found elsewhere. The national telegraph wires are daily pushing out farther and farther, and soon we shall be in telegraphic communication with Chile, as the transandine telegraph is nearly finished. The last advices from Mr. Crawford's transandine railway expedition were of a slightly more favourable nature, and there seems every prospect that the survey will be successfully carried out.

The great question respecting Paraguayan limits has ceased to attract much attention. The Argentine General Vedia is in peaceable possession of Villa Occidental. Paraguay has sent down a formal protest against the occupation, but Brazil appears to take no interest whatever in the matter, and whatever difficulties surround the question it is believed they will be arranged amicably.

The exploration of the Vermejo, a scheme long before the Argentine public, has been at last successfully carried out; the interesting particulars of the voyage we publish in another column. Many parties attach the very highest significance to the matter, and think that it will lead to increased trade relations with Bolivia.

We regret to say that in Corrientes the rebels have so far succeeded as to defeat the government troops, and the legal governor of the province is now in this city. General Baibiene's men were completely routed in the last engagement. The National Government has sent up special commissioners to mediate, but it is feared that it is too late, and now the rebel government will hold its own, which is a very bad example for the other provinces.

In Paraguay there has been great commotion, owing to the arrest of the Vice-President and the downfall of the Gill party. As yet it is impossible to say what may be the final result, but a fresh revolution is looked forward to, and President Jovellanos has not the confidence of his party or the country. The Paraguayan Government expected gold from England by the last packet, and has sent down bills, which, it is feared, will now have to be protested.

Owing to the strict quarantine regulations, the Neva's passengers have remained in quarantine until this morning. Mr. Wheelwright, who came in this vessel, is welcomed back to the Plate by the whole country, and the works of his new railway to Ensenada are now progressing favorably.

The general state of the Interior is so far satisfactory that everything is quiet, and in some of the provinces the yield of the silver mines is now giving good results. The traffic returns on the Central Argentine Railway show a marked improvement, and it is thought that soon the road will be independent of the Government guarantee.

In Buenos Ayres business has ruled brisk, and, owing to the very favorable market reports from Europe, all classes of produce have been in the greatest demand. Nearly all the stock of wool in this market has been sold, and exporters are shipping as fast as the bales can be got ready. Wool may be quoted at $10 m/c. per arroba higher this month than last; and since the arrival of the Po and Poitou prices have still further advanced. We have never had a more prosperous year in the Plate than this. The farmers and estancieros have all done well; and, although during the summer the drought in some parts has been excessive, the rains have at last come, and now the pasturages are splendid. Sheep have risen greatly in price, and may now be quoted at $35 m/c. each. The saladeros are all at work, and the killing season is now at its height; still, it is the general impression that the "faena" this year will be under the average.

A new gas company has just been started in this city, and the subscription to the shares has been so general that the company may now be considered as successfully launched. Orders for the plant, material, etc. will probably go forward by this or the following packet.

The notes interchanged between Mr McDonnell, British Chargé d'Affaires, and Dr. Tejedor, Minister of Foreign Affairs, we publish. They refer to a subject upon which the Government is impatient, namely, the state of the frontier, and protection for life and property. The tone of Dr. Tejedor's note is unusually harsh, and has surprised the foreign public. Still, there are hopes that this correspondence will do one good, namely, awaken the Argentine Government to the necessity of better defending the frontier, and protecting the lives of the settlers thereon. The Tandil massacre still occupies public attention. Three of the criminals have been sentenced to be shot, but this has not given general satisfaction; the execution of the other fourteen criminals is called for, and the decision of the Superior Court, ordering same, is looked for by all.

As regards the tramway traffic in this city, it is really incredible. All the principal lines running are doing a splendid business. The Central Tramway has opened a new line along Calle Victoria, and thereby added 30 per cent. to its traffic; the Argentine Tramway Company is earning 12 per cent. on its capital; the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company is always running and always thronged. Mr. Mendez, of the Calles Cuyo and Belgrano Tramway, leaves in the packet, to form a company in England; his lines are in excellent working order, and doing a splendid traffic. The terminus or station constructed by Mr. C. F. Robertson, C. E., is a credit to this talented engineer. At the stables there is ample accommodation for 400 horses. A whole square of land is under this establishment, which ranks second to none in this tramway city. We have no doubt that this enterprising Argentine will be as successful in the London market as his predecessor. Mr. Billinghurst.

The fullest commercial information will be found in our mercantile columns. Business of every description rules brisk, money easy, and all our securities rising in value. The exchange operations for the packet have been very large; over £600,000 is said to have been drawn at the following rates:—

Exchange on England, 50⅞, 51, 51⅛.
Ditto, Antwerp, 5.45, 5.46.
Ditto, Rio, 33.300.

THE INTERIOR.

The interior Provinces at this moment offer a much more pleasant theme for the Editor's pen, than they did some half dozen years ago. Not that we intend to make any invidious comparison between the administrations of General Mitre and that of Mr. Sarmiento. The former like King David, received a legacy of internal and external troubles of all descriptions; the latter, like Solomon, succeeded to the chief magistracy when angry passions had subsided, and a universal desire for peace and tranquillity pervaded the land; and as all we require in this country for its advancement and prosperity, is peace, an administration under these circumstances must be very bad and very imbecile if it leaves no signs of progress in its path.

We are very far, however, from being altogether satisfied with the progress the interior provinces have made during an exceptional period of peace. Our satisfaction can only be relative, for with the great facilities offered by increased means of communication, and the introduction of foreign capital, we ought to be able at this present time to register a far higher phase of improvement than we actually witness.

In a review of what we are accustomed to call the provinces, that is, all the Argentine territory outside the province of Buenos Ayres, the first and most significant item to take note of is, that public tranquillity is not disturbed, with the sole exception of Corrientes, where a local revolution is going through the usual ridiculous phases. Entre Rios, the most bellicose of all the provinces, has been completely subjected to obedience to the constitutional organization of the country, and is only suffering from its own vicious customs, offspring of many years of a state of half-savage independence coupled with subjection to one powerful will.

Neither Entre Rios nor Corrientes can be legitimately included in a review of the provinces, for as yet both provinces are in a state of embryo, and as yet not fully convinced of the fact that they belong to the Argentine Confederation.

Of all the provinces, that which should inspire us with most hopeful aspirations is Santa Fe, and here we are obliged to express our greatest disappointment. Intimately connected as the province of Santa Fe is with the Metropolitan province of Buenos Ayres, we naturally feel more interest in her, than in the distant regions of the Republic; and more so from the fact that a powerful section of the public men of the country desires the National Capital to be located in Rosario.

Santa Fé has now a population of eighty thousand souls, of which at least twenty five thousand are foreigners. She possesses upwards of twenty agricultural colonies in a prosperous condition. Her principal towns are connected by steamers and sailing vessels. Her commercial metropolis, which may be called a sea-port town, is the starting point of the longest railway in South America. Her income is relatively larger than that of Buenos Ayres; and yet with all these advantages the Province has not yet recovered from the reaction caused by the cessation of the war with Paraguay. Her principal town, Rosario, has retrograded, in reference to commerce and public spirit, a half dozen of years. We speak relatively of wars. The Rosario of to-day is a finer town than was the Rosario of 1866. A superior style of house architecture, gas, well paved streets, indicate an inevitable physical improvement; but we seek in vain for a corresponding improvement in commerce, activity and civilization. We should be sorry to inculpate the authorities of the Province exclusively for the unquestionable backward state of Santa Fé; but we cannot help observing that with a comparatively large income, the press, with the exception of Government organs, is unanimous in denouncing the apathy and incapacity of the Government; the complete neglect of all its duties, the want of schools, and in consequence the deplorable ignorance of the lower orders; the wretched administration of justice and the most complete absence of security for life and property in the campaña. As there does not exist at the present time an opposition paper in the province, the statements of the very respectable independent journals of Rosario must be taken as facts reluctantly announced.

It is the disagreeable destiny of all Governments that know they do not fulfill their duties towards those who have entrusted them with power to live in continual dread of the vengeance they merit. Thus the Government of Santa Fé is dreaming night and day of revolutions. But we are inclined to think with our Correspondent in Rosario, that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports that daily reach us that the people of Santa Fé think of getting rid of their useless authorities by violent means.

The political state of Cordova is by no means superior to that of Santa Fé, but through different means. The Government there is fully as inactive as that of Santa Fé; but on the other hand it is popular, as is proved by the last elections. Mr. Alvarez, the Governor, is one of the oldest merchants of Cordova, a good commercial man we have no doubt, and certainly enjoys as such the estimation of his fellow citizens; but as chief magistrate of an important Province he is completely impotent, more particularly so in a province like Cordoba where party political feeling has always been of an extremely rancorous character. The Minister of Hacienda Dr. Garzon is an unpopular man; on the other hand the newly nominated Ministro de Gobierno, Dr. Garcia, enjoys the confidence of all parties.

Cordoba, in reference to education, is very little in advance of Santa Fé; but her revenue is very limited, owing to her careless administration. With 216 thousand inhabitants, her revenue is only 175,000 dollars, while Santa Fé, with only eighty thousand inhabitants, receives from taxation four hundred thousand dollars. As neither of the Governments do anything for the progress of the provinces under their jurisdiction; it is difficult to say which merits the most blame, that without means through its own carelessness, or the other with abundant means which it squanders blindly away. Both provinces only require intelligent, active and liberal administrations to give an impulse to progress of every kind. No, we are wrong; Cordova requires something more; she requires a population that shall understand what liberal ideas and progress mean.

Santiago, Salta and Tucuman all possess respectable Governments. In the first, Mr. Frias certainly belongs to an old and vicious school, but his Minister, Mr. Ibarra, whom we have known in B. Ayres as Senator for his Province, is an enlightened man, and thoroughly alive to the importance of railroads and other public improvements. The Government is actively employed in increasing the public schools of the Province, and is commencing the grand work of diverting the waters of the Rio Dulce into their ancient channel, which at sometime in the present century they chose to abandon, ruining a vast number of valuable agricultural establishments which were irrigated from this river.

In Tucuman the Minister of Government is, we understand, a brother of the present Minister of Justice, Dr. Avellaneda; and the official influence is openly at work canvassing for the election of this gentleman for the next presidency. Tucuman is a hopeful section of the Nation, and will show herself worthy of the great railway that is to place her in contact with the seaboard. She has, however, just refused a subvention to the company for the navigation of the Vermejo, which does not look well. Mr. Helguera, the Governor, is a man unknown to fame.

We have great hopes when a railway unites us with Tucuman and Salta. Both are exceedingly rich in agricultural and manufactured productions, and both have plenty of go-a-head men who are only waiting for a chance to be given them to put their energies to the task of opening up the national riches of their respective provinces.

Of Catamarca there is little of interest to be said. The Government is a nonentity; and the opposition, which is the old Federal party, headed by General Navarro, has elected some very second rate men to Congress. Catamarca has been retrograding for the last ten years; there is scarcely a symptom of improvement in that province or Rioja, and the less said of them the better.

In the south, it is a more pleasant task to note the progress of Mendoza and San Juan. These provinces have the advantage of an easy communication with Chile, with which republic they carry on a lucrative trade. They are, probably, the most civilized provinces of the Argentine Republic, not even excepting Buenos Ayres, outside of the capital. The irrigation system of these provinces is perfect, and is a source of great wealth. They have the finest mills in the country, and manufacture the best wines. The industry of their people is proverbial; and San Juan and Mendoza alone spend more in education than all the rest of the republic together, except Buenos Ayres. They have banks whose capital is indigenous. The streets of the capitals are paved and well lighted; and they send their best men to represent them in Congress.

In San Juan, it seems, they are not so squeamish as we are about the precious lives of bandits and murderers. The authorities had sent a party in pursuit of a famous bandit, by name Gonzales, a companion of the still more famous Guayama. Gonzales was so closely tracked that he had to take refuge in a dry swamp; the pursuing party, not being able to get at him, set fire to the dry grass, and made an "auto da fe" of the unfortunate wretch.

Our correspondent in Rosario, in one of his letters, gave us a very flattering character of the newly elected deputy for Congress from San Juan, Mr. Igarzabal, who is neither a lawyer nor a merchant, but has already distinguished himself as a scientific man and a politician.

It is to be hoped that ere long an iron way will unite more closely to us two provinces that are now more Chilian than Argentine, and that their mines, honey, wax, flour, and metals will eventually find a better market in the litoral than in the sister republic.

THE VIALE MONUMENT.

In giving to our readers the letters at foot, a rather welcome occasion is afforded us to advert to a subject that has been handled by a contemporary with all the acidity of mortified vanity and rebuked selfishness. There is no higher test of character than a generous appreciation of true merit. The sublime heroism of Sr. Viale on the wreck of the America broke upon the public mind with all the interest of novelty and all the brightness of unexampled self devotion. Yet there were some who, blind to its magnificence, condescended to question the details, and appealed to the selfish incredulity of the public; the irresistible force of Madame del Pont's own statements to Col. Murature, the very ady for the salvation of whose life Sr. Viale surrendered his own, however, rebutted the argument. Our cherished opinions of the heroism of the Italian suffered nothing by the most searching investigation, and the history of Sr. Viale's self devotion, and the facts connected with his martyrdom as already published are to the last letter sustained by the surviving actors of that imperishable drama.

It is pleasing to think that with all the checks that surround us in life, the shrine of real moral bravery will never want devotees. Chivalry in the present day is a rare exotic, and when we address ourselves to its consideration we rise so far above the fashions of the hour as to incur the censure of minds who disdain such heights, and glibly tell us of that region where sublimity and nonsense hold divided rule.

But we are prepared for all this; from narrow survey of the affairs of mankind no principle of universal morals can be well deduced. The great axioms of eternal virtue are rather obscured than illustrated by the complexity, the insignificance and the obtrusive glare of those everyday occurrences which occupy us all. Each man is straitened in his sphere of observation and of thought; his experience, great though it be, is incalculably small when compared to that of the whole human family, of which he is for the time a member.

Materialism is the education of the million. Our pursuits and thoughts are narrowed to a single path, passing which, all is either extravagant folly or downright nonsense. Things eternal and universal are unseen; things partial and temporal are alone beneath the range of our observation. What wonder, therefore, that an act for which history can rarely point a parallel should create in some minds feelings more akin to jealousy than esteem!

We are to be told petulantly that Sr. Viale but played a part which every manly member of our race would act under like circumstances. We are to be cautioned against hero-worship; and the cant of repugnant Materialism is even invoked to detract from the merit of a priceless act. Well, be it so! There is, however, this to add, that whatever may be Sr. Viale's reward in another life, his name is now destined to leave a trace in the world's records. Governor D'Arcy, of the Falkland Islands, sharing in our admiration, has resolved to institute a monument to Sr. Viale's memory, great as his magnanimity, and lasting as the world itself. The highest mountains that rear their heads to heaven in the South Atlantic will henceforth be known to the mariner and to the world at large as the VIALE MOUNTAINS.

There is something so sublimely grand in Colonel D'Arcy's appreciation that we turn with a chill to the efforts amongst ourselves to perpetuate Mr. Viale's memory. A bronze statue, and all that sort of thing, at the mole-head, is the summit of our ambition; and yet to achieve even this, what efforts! Poor pigmies that we are! Whatever money has been gathered together may be tossed into the poor-box; we can safely leave to the noble Irishman who rules the Falkland Islands all that concerns the Viale monument; and dazzled as we were at the heroism of the Italian, we are even still more bewildered at the splendid magnanimity of our chivalrous countryman.

Stanley, Falkland Islands,
Feb. 15, 1872.

Gentlemen,

I enclose you a letter of the governor of the Falkland Islands to his surveyor-general, directing him to name, on his chart, a certain mountain here, after the hero of the ill fated America.

I know it will be pleasing to Standard Court to perceive the influence of your editorials even in this out of the way place, in the midst of the 999 islands that form the Falklands.

Governor D'Arcy receives the STANDARD pretty regularly, and is a great admirer of the editors' pluck, energy, and industry. He is indeed a man worthy of all praise. He is a Chesterfield, in refined gentlemanly feelings, and quite a Crusader chief in his nice appreciation of chivalry and exploits of bravery. Consequently, when he read your truly spirited and manly leader, headed 'Salvese, señora,' his Norman Celtic heart was touched, and beat high in admiration of Viale's heroic deed of self-denial, and his first impulse was to rival Buenos Ayres in the grandeur of the monument which the Falklands should erect to his memory.

But as polished marble is not to be met with on the Falklands, the governor determined that a monument of *nature* instead of one of *art* should tell future generations who may visit these islands the history of the brave son of sunny Italy. The highest mountain on this island was selected for this purpose. It rises 2,200 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit is hidden in white, fleecy clouds, which form around it a halo, like the 'circle of glory' which painters love to cast around the heads of their heroes. The mountain rises as far above its neighbouring hills as did the noble conduct of Viale above that of his many companions of the America on the memorable night of the 24th December last.

I have no doubt this act of consideration on the part of a governor of a British colony, will give much satisfaction to the numerous British residents in the Plate. It will also serve to remind our friends, the Argentines, that the Britishers understand how to appreciate at all times courage, valor and chivalrous conduct towards the ladies, as well as they understand the building of steamboats and working of railroads. It will also be gratifying to the many friends of H. E. Governor D'Arcy to be informed, that the colonel can display as much gallantry in the Falklands in '72, as he did courage and skill as a commander in Africa in '66. One incident, which I find recorded in Beeton's Boys Book of History is worthy of record in connection with the governor's campaign in Africa, in '66. When he had led his British soldiers with success against Mabba, the old King or Baddiboo, whom he completely conquered, he received the following epistle from the fallen monarch:—"My best compliments to the Governor of Gambia, who is my good friend and helper in time of need. Now God has made me love the Governor of Gambia more and more. I love the Governor with all my heart, as I love God. In the friendship that is between us, I beg your Excellency to make me a present of a double barrelled gun."

I remain,
A TRAVELLER.

[COPY.]

Dear Mr. Surveyor-General,

Before you leave on your surveying trip, I wish you would name on the chart the two high mountains to the *north*-west of Mount Robinson, in the West Falkland Island, the Viale mountains.

I am desirous of faintly immortalizing in this British colony an Italian gentleman, Sr. Viale, for having given his life-belt, when in the water, to a lady, on the recent occasion of the burning of the river steamer America, with the alternative before this poor fellow of his own immediate death—an act of unsurpassing chivalry worthy of one of old Plutarch's heroes.

Yours sincerely,
G. D'ARCY,
Governor.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Argentine Home-office publishes the following list of public works undertaken or completed during the last three years and a half, since Pres. Sarmiento succeeded to office.

High-Roads.

Catamarca to Miraflores and Valde Punta, towards Cordoba, 26½ leagues, contractor Antonio Sanchez, for $220 per league.

Belem or London to Tinogasta, by the Quebrada Zapata, contractor Enoch Espeche, for $3,000.

Papagayos to Caucete, San Juan, contractor Jose A. Salas, $33,000.

Mendoza to Chile, by the Uspallata Pass, repairs $600.

Catamarca to Casa de Piedra, towards Cordoba, $3,281.

Cobos to Tucuman, contractor Fred. Stuar, $52,000.

Villa Maria to Mendoza, contractor Pedro Ramayo, $8,000.

Salto to Quebrada del Toro, contractor Juan Uriburo, $6,371.

Famatina mines, 20 leagues, contractors Fernandez & Gordillo, $10,000.

Rioja to Papagayos, 48 leagues, contractor Paulino Orihuela, $1442.

Cordoba to Albigasta and Tucuman, contractor Joaquin Cornet, $15,000.

Rioja to Serrezuela, and Sierra Olta to Famatina, contractor D. Luna, $54,650.

Rioja to Papagayos, 8 culverts, contractor P. Orihuela, $12,300.

Salta to Quebrada Escoipe, contractor I. Torreos, $11,000.

Caucete to Papagayos, extra works, Jose Salas, $1050.

Catamarca to Guacra by the Totoral, A. Carranza, $146,250.

San Juan to Mendoza, Ignacio Rojas, $21,000.

Mar-chiquita in Cordoba to Abipones, in Santiago, Charles de Mot, $20,000.

Cordillera refuge-huts.

At Embocadura, Rio Carneritos, Pasto Amarillo and Linea de Cordillera, contractor Pedro Agote, 16,000$.

At Lagunita, Fandango and Cuevas Carmelitas, Ad. Carranza, 12,000$.

Bridges.

Rio Primero, by Mr. Thomas Thomes, 40,000$.

Arroyos Pavon and Sauce, by P. Rueda, 2,000$.

Rio Carcarañal, by J. L. Huber, 25,000$.

Rio Desaguadero, by G. Gutierrez, 2,240$.

Road from Jujuy to Boliva, small bridges, P. Bustamante, 15,000$.

Do. do. A. Carranza, 15,000$.

Arroyo Pavon, Armstrong bridge, 1,500$.

Rio Dulce, Sotelillo, in Santiago, by Emile Edling, 35,000$.

At Cordoba, small bridge, by Municipality, 500$.

Telegraphs.

Fusoni and Maveroff's line from Rosario to Corrientes, and another from Sta. Fé across Entre Rios to the Uruguay, at 500$ per mile.

Rojo's line from Cordoba to Santiago, Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy, at 480$ per mile.

Clark's trans-Andine wires, from Villa Maria to Valparaiso, subsidy of 30,000$ annually, for 10 years.

Fusoni's new line from Buenos Ayres to Rosario, 68,000$.

Do. from Rosario to Cordoba, 60,000$

Moneta's extra wire from Rosario to Cordoba, 38,000$.

Carranza's line from Tucuman to Catamarca, Andalgala and Chilecito, at 384$ per mile.

Mail-contracts.

San Juan to Maypu, weekly, J. Vidal $576 per an.

Santa Fe to Esperanza colony, alternate days, Ch. Henry, $180.

Salta to Yavi, by Puna, Sor. Tejerina, $648.

Rosario to San Luis and San Juan; also Cordoba to Tucuman and Jujuy, care of post- houses, Pedro Ramayo, $66,000.

Rioja to Don Diego, weekly, D. Mendoza, $2,400.

Parana to Nogoya & Victoria, weekly, F. Crocco $600.

Sto. Tome to Paso los Libres, Abelardo Torres, $768.

Santa Fe to San Carlos colony, twice weekly, I. B. Falcon, $240.

Rosario to Santa Fe, weekly, S. O'Dornell, $540.

Mendoza & San Juan to Chile, twice in summer, once in winter; and Uspallata to San Juan 4 times in summer and twice in winter, L. Maldonado, $270.

Parana to Santa Fe, daily steamer, F. Crocco, $1200.

Mendoza to S. Rafael and S. Carlos courier, weekly, I. Poggi. $1.200.

Progreso Mensajerias, Dr. Acosta, $3,600.

Santa Fe to San Xavier colony, steamer, L. Parma, $2,400.

Rio Vermejo steamer, once a year, round trip, $2,000.

Catamarca to Andalgala weekly, and Andalgala to Tinogasta fortnightly, A. Carranza, $480.

Jujuy to Potosi, fortnightly, D. Alarcon, $1,920.

Salta to Laracatar, fortnightly, Linares Brothers, $960.

Santa Fe to Alexandra colony, steamer, C. Vellecet, $1,200.

Esperanza colony to Sunchales, C. Henry, $600.

Paso los Libres to Sto. Tome, 3 times monthly, J. Cartelle, $768.

Buenos Ayres to Gualeguay, steamer fortnightly, Paez and Gomensoro, $3,600.

Santa Fé to Sunchales, weekly, C. Henry, $600.

Humahuaca to Yavi, Puna, Señor Caceres, $360.

Buenos Ayres to Bahia Blanca and Patagones steamer, monthly, Aguirre and Murga, $12,000.

Paraná to Santa Fé steamer daily, George Suarez, $1,200.

Mendoza to Chile, extra courier, L. Maldonado, $600.

Cordoba to Rio Cuarto, weekly, A. Kaulen, $720.

Cordoba to Jujuy and Catamarca; Rioja to Don Diego; both weekly, S. Diaz, $23,400.

Corrientes to Trinchera, fortnightly steamer, Steffani and Vivar, $4,000.

Buenos Ayres to Rosario and Santa Fé steamer, D. Bruce, $6,000.

Santa Fé to Rincon Grande, weekly, A. Saffor, $1,200.

Buenos Ayres to Rosario, steamer twice-weekly, D. Bruce, $500.

Bahia Blanca to Tres Arroyos, fortnightly, G. Gimenez, $720.

Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, whaleboat Garibaldi, $300.

Mendoza to San Carlos and San Rafael, weekly, Poggi, $1,440.

Mendoza to Santa Rosa (Chile), L. Maldonado, $2,000.

Cordoba to Catamarca; Rioja to Don Diego; post-houses, J Diaz, $6,000.

Villa Maria to Mendoza, post-houses, P. Ramayo, $3,600.

San Lorenzo Mensajerias, P. Sastre, $240.

Villa Maria to Mendoza and San Juan, weekly, P. Ramayo, $9,600.

San Luis to Villa Prima, weekly, J. Lobo, $3,360.

Cordoba to San Juan, weekly, M. Telada, $1,320.

Mendoza and S. Juan to Chile, fortnightly, L. Maldonado, 2,400$.

Railways.

Eastern Argentine from Concordia to Monte Caseros, by an English Co. with 7 per cent. guarantee, in progress.

Villa Maria to Rio Cuarto, contract with Jackson and Stuart, 2,150,000$, of which one million paid, works far advanced.

Gualeguay line re-laying after the war.

Surveys of the Cordoba and Tucuman line, cost 22,000$.

Surveys of proposed line from Rio Cuarto to Mendoza, estimates, 18 millions dollars or £3,600,000 stg.

Surveys for bridge over Nogoyá river.

Surveys do. over Gualeguay river.

Surveys do. over Rio Sali, in Tucuman.

Surveys for canalizing Rio Dulce.

Surveys for harbor at Corrientes and bridges in that province.

Colonies.

Subvention to Concepcion colony of Dr. Soneyra, 10,000$

Do. to the Welsh colony at Chubut, 10,000$.

Miscellaneous.

Office of engineers formed: 11 engineers, 2 surveyors.

Census of the Republic in Sept. 1869, cost 190,000$.

Department of Agriculture established.

National Government house repaired, cost 30,000$.

New postal and telegraph office at Rosario, 10,000$.

Plans for wooden lazzaretto at Martin Garcia.

Enlargement of Cordoba observatory garden, 1,000$.

SUMMARY.

18 Highroads, costing 404,744$fts.
7 Refuge huts in the Cordillera, cost 28,000$f.
10 Bridges, cost 136,240$f.
7 Telegraph lines, all through the Provinces.
5 Railways, surveys or concessions.
5 Surveys for new bridges.
50 Subsidies or contracts for steamers and mail coaches.
20,000$fts to the Welsh and Entre Rios colonies.

NEW GAS COMPANY FOR BUENOS AYRES.

MUTUAL CONSUMERS COMPANY.

(*Communicated.*)

The price of gas in Buenos Ayres, coupled with the most arbitrary dealings with the consumers by the old company, has for years been a source of general complaint; and it is well known that all persons who have held shares in the old company for the last ten years have made small fortunes yearly—so much so, that it is not an extravagant statement to say that the shareholders now divide annually an amount nearly equal to their original investments. It is true, they apparently divide only 30 per cent.; but as the original shares have been once doubled, and a further increase on same took place some years ago, without calling up more capital, it can be readily seen that the investment in the old company's shares for this city has been equal to a good gold mine.

We also have the Animal Gas Company, which was started by an enthusiastic Frenchman, to make gas from tallow, grease, etc., notwithstanding the remonstrances of an eminent engineer. We are, however, informed that the manufacture of gas from grease will in a great measure be discontinued: and the whole of the apparatus for coal gas has already been erected, and part of it at present satisfactorily in operation. The price of gas from the Animal Gas Company, after the 1st March, 1872, is stated to be $5 m/c. per French cubic metre, which is equal to $141½ m/c. per 1000 English cubic feet—a price slightly in advance of the old company's.

Without further touching on either the old or Animal Company we consider the price of gas in Buenos Ayres to be enormous, and for this reason—the Consumers' Gas Company has been started to give good Cannel coal gas, of not less than 20 candles, at $100 m/c. per 1000 English cubic feet. The meters are to be proved and stamped by the British Government, in accordance with the Act of Parliament for that purpose.

The capital to be first called up is $600,000 f., in 12,000 shares of $50 f. each, of which about $400,000 f. has already been subscribed, so that the launching of the company may be considered certain.

The principal features in the Consumers' Gas Company are:—

1st—No person will be allowed the gas at $100 m/c. unless he is a shareholder.

2nd—At *least*, one share must be taken for every $1,000 m/c. paid by the consumer for gas accounts in the preceding year.

From carefully prepared estimates, coal gas works for making 400,000 cubic feet per day, including buildings, meters, and working capital, will not exceed the $600,000, and should the company desire to, let the works on lease, a London contractor has offered to make the 20 candle gas at $2½ per 1,000 English cubic feet, delivered at the consumer's meter, giving $f 100,000 as security, the company collecting the gas accounts from the consumer at $f 4, and paying the lessee for making the same at $2½.

The above speaks highly of the future success of the company, and if they sell only 200,000 cubic feet a day, it will give a profit of $f109,500 per annum, less the collecting expenses—as a certain dividend for the shareholders, in addition to their having the gas at $100 m/c. instead of $140 m/c.

It is proposed that very large consumers can enter as shareholders, by taking an amount *equal* to that which they paid for gas in the preceding year.

Supposing a large consumer paid $f1,500 for his gas accounts last year, he will be required to take a similar amount in shares, and *then* he has the privilege of purchasing his gas at $100 m/c., instead of $140 m/c., the present amount charged by the old company. It can be readily seen that the consumer saves in round numbers, say 30 per cent. per year, without taking into consideration his dividends on his shares; and the following calculation will shew the great benefit that arises to large consumers:—

Supposing the consumer now pays per year	$f 1,500
The Consumers' Company gives the same quantity and quality for say..	1,050
Which shews a saving of	450
Now if we add say 15 per cent. as dividend on his shares of $f 1,500, we have a further sum of	225
Making a total saving of $f 675 on an investment of $f 1,500 for one year, or equal to 45 per cent.	675

So that if the money be borrowed on the shares at 10 per cent the consumer would in three years save an amount equal to his original investment, and thus be able to pay off the whole of the borrowed capital.

The Co. is also prepared to charge a less price for the Rental of the Meter, and those persons who desire their house fitted up for gas, can have estimates of the whole cost free of charge at any time. The principal object of the Co. being to sell gas, the price charge for fittings will only be 5 per cent. on the cost price.

It is the intention of the Directors to reduce the price as competition and experience may dictate, and taking into consideration that the works are stipulated to be the best, and most modern improvements introduced where found necessary, it is expected the Consumers Co.'s Gas Works will be superior to anything in South America.

When we take into consideration that the price of gas to large consumers in Hong Kong (where the coal has to be received from England the same as in Buenos Ayres) is only about *one half* the price at present charged in this city, it is high time that the public took this matter in their own hands.

It is well known that gas companies have constituted by far the most successful of all joint enterprises, and as an investment the Consumers Company has advantages seldom to be met with, and which will render it one of the most successful companies in the Argentine Confederation.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Let us forget politics!—pity that we can't forget the country 'in toto.' False telegrams, false rumors, false nonsense about peace, have been all the go here for the last two days. The truth is, there will be no peace; Ramirez's notes still fill the papers, but who reads them!

The Permanent Committee is at work and the permanent civil war going on.

The great event has been the funeral of Sr. Esteves. It was, without exception, the largest I have seen in this city. The Bishop attended; in fact, all Montevideo was there. Sr. Esteves was an Argentine by birth, and about 50 years of age.

The Neva arrived this morning, bringing £400,000 sterling for this city. The gold was landed and deposited in the River Plate Bank. The Neva has brought a very heavy cargo for here; if it is all got into the lighters before 9 o'clock to-night, she will go up, taking her Montevidean passengers with her. The captain refuses to delay the mails by going to Flores Island.

The ball at the Solis was a splendid affair. Every ticket sold; and such dancing and fun! Who could suppose that the country is in the state it is! Two more balls are spoken of to come off next week.

The new Government, if it would only make peace, would be immensely popular. All the Ministers seem terribly intent on work. The Minister of Hacienda yesterday was down at the Custom-house, and overhauled every office. In the War-office all civilians are to go out, and none but military need apply.

In commercial circles here the great topic is the news from London. It is plain now that Montevideo in making the last loan committed a grave error in asking so little. Look at little Entre Rios walking into London, introduced by our old friend Calvo (who apropos will be the new Argentine Consul in London), taking money, ten times more than she wants, and selling her bonds at 90. Montevideans feel this keenly. The Entre Rianos prospectus speaks of the rich forests, &c.—I suppose, the old forest of Montiel. Well, in the way of natural richness we are certainly ahead of Entre Rios, and yet these Entre Rianos got their money at 90: wonders will never cease. They say here that Cordova and Santa Fe will next be in the market.

You of course are aware that Rebollo has got the port: the Flores petition "didn't wash." If you have time you should publish in the STANDARD the Collector's report of the Custom House for last year; it is well got up, and shows the surprising vitality of this country, spite of everything. In fact, it is clear to me that if we had a few years peace we would soon be immeasurably ahead of the Argentine Republic; but the drag is the war, and even in spite of the war there are many things in which your Government might take lessons.

Your quondam colleague Cittadini has come down here and taken charge of the Italian paper; he is a young man of bright parts, thoroughly up in Shakespeare, and far more suited to edit a newspaper than to travel through the country as agent of the Popular Argentina.

President Sarmiento has saluted Professor Agassiz by telegram. The Pro-

undertakings, for have not the Irish and Scotch residents throughout the country, not one, but numerous schools and churches erected, where they assemble to worship their Maker and instruct the rising generation in the fear and love of God and respect for the authorities that be?—thus proving that money making and leaving the country are not their sole ideas, but, on the contrary, that they look upon this as their adopted country, and that they are providing to the best in their power for the proper education of their descendants.

Among those who assembled on Monday we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs and family, Mr. Green and family, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Moores, Mr. and Mrs. Temperley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Tonnelier, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Banfield, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Passman, Mrs. Kidd, Messrs. U. Smith, Roberts, Daniels, Josling, Webster, Treloar, and others.

A service appropriate for the occasion was read by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of the St. John's Church of B. Ayres; and after a prayer for the Divine blessing on the undertaking, the architect, Mr. Ryder, handed a silver trowel, having a suitable inscription engraved on it, to Miss Green, who, in the absence of her mother, caused by the recent family bereavement, performed the duty of placing the corner-stone in position. Having, in a very artistic manner, gone through the work of spreading the mortar and placing the stone, Miss Green said, "In the faith of Jesus Christ, I place this stone in the foundation of this building; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." To which Dr. Smith added: "Here may true religion ever flourish! May the Holy Scriptures ever be the basis of all instruction; and may the Gospel of Salvation be ever set forth by faithful and true pastors! In the name of Jesus Christ, our only Saviour. Amen."

In a cavity under the stone, Mr. Jacobs, the Hon. Secretary, had placed a zinc box carefully soldered, containing the records of the origin of the undertaking, together with the names of the Committee and Subscribers, some of the daily journals of Buenos Ayres, a few English and American gold and silver coins, and some of the paper currency of the country. A Psalm was then sung by the assembled company, and the proceedings were brought to a termination by a short address from Mr. Green, the Chairman of the Committee, congratulating those present upon the prospect of soon having a place of worship close at hand, and the increasing prosperity of the neighbourhood. He said—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"We have all just witnessed a very pleasing ceremony, and one, I am sure, that we shall ever remember. It will be in after years that the younger members of our families will look back with satisfaction to this day, the occasion of the placing of the corner stone of the first portion of the building, which is to serve both as church and schools for the English-speaking community of the district of Lomas de Zamora. It is with no little degree of pride that we see beside us a line of railway, and around us so many houses, either built or in course of construction.

"Many here present will remember that but a few years ago, in order to attend Divine service, it was necessary to undergo a fatiguing journey across an open country. To-day we have the happy prospect before us that within a few months we shall be able to attend church in our own parish, and in our own building. The committee would have desired that the projected plans for the church and schools could have been carried out at once. They must, however, cut their coat according to their cloth, and trust that, as the Lomas go on progressing, so may the funds be forthcoming. The committee take this opportunity of thanking all those kind friends who have so generously assisted in contributing towards this good work; and they also gratefully acknowledge the valuable services rendered by the Rev. Dr. Smith on this and other occasions.

The building now being erected is for the present to serve both as church and school-room; it is situated on a piece of land given for the purpose by Mr. Green, between the railway and the high road, facing the latter, and will be a prominent object to travellers by either. Its estimated cost is £2000, and it is satisfactory to know from Mr. Moore, the Hon. Treasurer, that nearly the whole of that amount has been already subscribed. It is hoped that before long the English speaking community of the Lomas and neighbourhood will have sufficiently increased to warrant the erection of the church itself, plans of which are already known, in which case the present building would be used solely as school room. Some of our readers may not be aware that the English and American residents of the Lomas at present assemble for Divine Worship on every Sunday afternoon in the drawing-room of Paradise Grove, which for that purpose is kindly placed at the disposal of the public by Mr. Green, the Rev. Dr Smith officiating between the morning and evening services of the English church in B. Ayres. The trustees of the building of the new church and school, and committee of management are—Messrs. Green, Moores and Jacobs. The architects are Messrs. Ryder and Merry; consulting do. Mr. Ford; builder, D. Juan Lapizonda.

Such works as that inaugurated yesterday speak more eloquently than words can do, as to the interest which foreigners take in the welfare of their adopted country—for is it not a proof that they are endeavouring to train up their children to a like course? They ask no aid or advice from the Government of this country in such matters, but what they do ask for, and have a right to expect from it, is *protection for life and property*, and that assassins be not let loose among them to strike them down while engaged in their peaceful avocations, or the frontiers left in such unprotected state as for Indian invasions to be of almost daily occurrence.

THE CONVENTION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Hasty legislation is much to be condemned and in one sense the deliberations of the Convention for reforming our law-courts and municipality have not disappointed the public. If we rightly remember it is now two years since so much noise was made about the Callejon de Ibañez (as the Law-courts were irreverently termed) that the Convention was summoned to devise proper reforms in the administration of justice, and also to take in hand the worn-out and effete Municipality. Sixty of the most eminent lawyers, legislators, editors &c. were entrusted with so delicate a task! and although we are still in the dark as to the result of their labors we have every hope that when concluded some advantage will accrue to the public, more particularly because the monthly expenses of the Convention are considerable.

There was much talk of Trial by Jury, which would be the first and best reform, helping to bring about the one great essential, punishment for crime: this will in all probability be carried out, since it is admitted on all hands that, although of remote origin in the mediaeval history of England, the Jury system would be beneficial in this enlightened Republic of the 19th century.

The Municipal corporation, as well as the Cabildo, was to be galvanized, and we were promised such wholesale reforms that the era of bad-cart-ruts, inundations and epidemics was to be succeeded by sweeping city improvements. We feel convinced that the Reformed Constitution will bring about this desirable change, and then Mr. Billinghurst or some other will carry out the proposed scheme of remodelling Buenos Ayres.

It may occur to some of our readers to ask, when will the Convention close its sittings, and these reforms begin to be realized? Motives of delicacy prevent us from giving too prompt an answer to so abrupt an interrogatory. When we remember that the siege of Troy lasted 10 years, and the boring of Mont Cenis tunnel 13, it is manifest that no great work of either ancient or modern times was done in a hurry. The Convention of Buenos Ayres may last as long as the Tichborne trial, and men who are now among its youngest members may be gray-haired grandfathers before it closes its session and makes known the great result. In all probability this event will take place before the end of the present century. But whether it be to-morrow or ten years hence equal thanks will be due to the legislators who have treated such vital questions with unexampled patience, and herein their merit lies.

That the public is not so patient as the members of the Convention, would appear by the constant grumbling which we see in some of the morning papers: the *Republica* even says that the Convention is a farce, that the members did not sit in January or February owing to the heat, and that now they dislike sitting as the weather is so cool. This reminds us of the complaint made last year, that the members did not sit during the Plague, but the expenses went on all the same. Such complaints shew us how unreasonable some people are.

Is it any wonder that in the present delightful season, when the fields are clad in verdure, the birds sing on every bough, the hyacinth and polyanthus bloom in the open air, the frogs enliven the lagoons, and all Nature invites our legislators to take their families out to Flores or Belgrano——Is it any wonder that the Convention has become for the time being a a dead-letter? Is it a matter for surprise that only 20 out of 57 members attend, and at once separate, for want of quorum? Is it dignified or becoming for the Chairman to publish in the morning papers, as he has done, the names of the 37 truants?

No! let us inculcate a little more patience, especially as the convention has already set so remarkable an example of that virtue. If Buenos Ayres has waited two years can she not wait 20?

In London they could not find 12 men to try the Tichborne case, and had to content themselves with 11 Jurors. How much happier are we in Buenos Ayres who can still point out 20 Conventionalists, after two years debates, discussions and divisions, bravely holding their ground and only regretting that there is no quorum to enable them to continue those labors which are producing as much benefit to the country as credit to themselves.

When the Convention shall have closed its sittings we may be certain that public opinion will have fully recognized the importance of the matters on which it has been so long deliberating, and may even have devised sweeping reforms in the interval, rendering unnecessary any legislation on such points; but this will not lessen the claim of the Convention to the thanks of the country, and whatever journalists may then be living in Buenos Ayres will know how to appreciate such long services.

ENGLISH COLONIES FOR BRAZIL.

10,000 COLONISTS YEARLY.

The Emperor of Brazil, during his stay in England, received a deputation from Bristol, introduced by Mr. K. D. Hodgson, M.P., who desired to bring before his Majesty's notice a plan of colonization prepared by Mr. C. W. Kitto, upon self-supporting and progressive principles, and selecting as a field of operation the fertile lands in the southern portion of the Brazilian empire. The plan was, by request of the Government, afterwards forwarded to them, and Mr. Kitto received instructions from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to send out an agent to close a contract and select the lands. Under the contemplated arrangement it is proposed to send out 10,000 emigrants per annum.

This is the largest emigration scheme yet attempted in England for any portion of South America, and if prudently handled will prove a great success for the colonists and an immense gain to Brazil. At different times attempts have been unsuccessfully made to establish small English colonies in Santa Catalina, Pelotas, and elsewhere, and the results were not only utter failures, but caused much unpleasantness and waste of money to Brazil. Nevertheless, the colonies in question were so badly organised that, like the recent Henly Colony in this Republic, it could not surprise any one that they burst up with signal disaster. The Irish colony of Pelotas, in 1845, was purely the affair of a Brazilian entrepreneur, who placed the colonists in an unfavourable locality, and wanted either the skill, capital, or inclination to help the settlers to a favourable issue: he laid all the blame on the settlers themselves, and yet some of them who removed to B. Ayres are now thriving farmers in this Province. In 1868 an Irish clergyman, was got up of manufacturing operatives from Wednesbury, who were most kindly received by the Emperor in person on their arrival at Rio Janeyro, but the lands allotted them were so badly chosen that floods and heavy rains washed away their huts, drowning some of the settlers, and the survivors hastened to leave a country where their first experience was so unfortunate. Equally ill-starred was the attempted colony of refugees from the Confederate States at San Paulo, the settlers having to be sent back to the U. States after much trouble. The failure in all these cases was easily to be accounted for, especially in the last, the character of the colonists being for the most part very objectionable.

When we look at the German colonies of Rio Grande, and see a population of 80,000 flaxen-haired Europeans not only thriving under the climate of Southern Brazil, but converting the country into a paradise, where the toil of the husbandman, the beauties of tropical Nature, and the blessings of good Government, mingle in the formation of a prosperous and progressive society——we feel confident that one hundred thousand of the surplus population of Great Britain and Ireland would be no less successful. If Messrs. Hodgson and Kitto use the same discrimination as the agents of the Australian Colonies in the selection of intending emigrants the first element of success is insured. It then behoves the Brazilian Government to guard against such blunders as ruined the Wednesbury settlers, and give the new-comers suitable land-grants in the best parts of San Paulo, Santa Catalina, or Rio Grande.

The Emperor of Brazil is in earnest in his endeavors to promote immigration from Northern Europe, seeing that in the U. States, Canada, Australia &c. the best colonists have been English or Germans. Fortunately all classes of Brazilian statesmen share in His Majesty's views, and, far from feeling any timidity about the influx of foreigners, look upon it as the best promise for the greatness of their country. Only last month Pres. Mello and the Legislature of Rio Grande concluded a contract with a German firm to bring out 40,000 more colonists, and the Province of San Paulo has just arranged for 10,000 German settlers.

When will the Argentine Government emulate such good example? When will our rulers look upon Europeans as a blessing for the country? When will Congress arrange to import 10,000 English settlers yearly?

These things will perhaps occur one day, namely when Argentines forget such petty matters as the election of a Governor, when business people talk nothing but English throughout the Republic, which will come to pass when the present Convention for Reforming the Constitution and Law-courts of Buenos Ayres concludes its sittings.

THE LAST INVASION.

It is an admitted fact that the only Government which paid proper attention to the Indian question and gave security to the frontier was that of the tyrant Rosas, who was therefore called "the hero of the Desert". Since his time all efforts have been ineffectual, and the question of Indians has been a constant reproach to whatever ruler was in power. But if we examine the point closely we shall find the present administration has done more than its predecessor, and if it has been less fortunate the fault lies in the system and not in any want of good-will. In fact men and horses are in sufficient numbers on the frontier.

The War-Minister has retrenched abuses, especially as regarded the payment of imaginary garrisons and the purchase of suitable horses for frontier service, instead of the old mancarons or half-broken colts formerly supplied. Now, probably for the first time, the horses are bought from their real owners, whereas formerly the agents bought whatever horses were offered them, without much enquiry. In fact horse-stealing was then a regular business as shewn in the case of the Swiss settler at Bahia Blanca who could not get back his horse from the authorities. No doubt there are still many abuses calling for remedy, but the Minister has to avail himself of the elements at hand and cannot make a radical cure all at once.

It must be confessed that of late the Minister of War has shewn a lively wish to mend matters on the frontier, but, far from being seconded, he has met all manner of obstacles from his enemies or those who called themselves his friends. If the proposed Rio Negro expedition had come off in February it is plain we should not have had to deplore the raid at 25 de Mayo. It is whispered that parties in high position did their best to prevent the Expedition. Moreover we read in the German paper that Brazil and Lopez Jordan were only waiting to see the army sent on the Expedition and that they would try a *coup de main*, which is hardly credible.

Well may the War-Minister say "Save me from my friends", for, were there not frontier commanders opposed to the expedition? The letters of General Rivas are the best answer to such opponents. They asserted we had not enough elements, whereas Rivas and the Government say the contrary. They talked of the locusts, but we know there are none in that part of the country where operations would be carried on, or where we have our reserve of horses. They objected to ants, but we know that they usually disappear in February. They said the Indians had burned all the pasture, but this is an old tactic against which we must always be on our guard.

It was not a camp-fire that prevented Rivas from pursuing the Indians further, but some say want of water, others that the movement was badly chosen, and now it is proposed to put off the Expedition till September, merely on frivolous pretexts. The desert is always remarkable for scarcity of water, but this is less felt in winter than in summer, and it may be observed that the Indians always prefer winter for their raids, as may be seen by the table in the *Republica* of invasions under Mitre's administration. Thus if our expedition be put off till September it will then be again postponed, as our horses, now fat, will then be good-for-nothing, and there will be so much difficulty in getting others, just when the hot weather and "seca" are setting in, as well as the ants and mosquitoes that the whole thing will be put off.

The frontier-commanders have interests closely connected with the army purveyers, and the latter dislike operations of this kind.

As regards the late foray Arredondo was the first who got wind of it, and if we had telegraph wires along the frontier it might have been prevented. There is no excuse for not having telegraph wires at least between two points, viz. the head-quarters of Rivas and those of Arredondo. The letter published last Saturday in the *Tribuna* shews that Rivas was not on the frontier but at Azul and only learned by courier what was taking place on the frontier. This is too bad, when Indian invasions are on the *Tapis*.

It is true that Moltke directed the siege of Paris from Versailles, each battery having a wire from his office, but until some such system prevail here no frontier commander can afford to remain in the little towns. It is plain that if the Indians had not lost some days at La Verde they might have got away with all their booty before Rivas could come up. Meantime the latter overtook and routed them, and says his pursuit was stopped for want of water. The battle took place on the 8th: the despatch of Rivas is dated the 9th. The letters from 25 de Mayo (also dated the 9th), including Garmendia's despatch to Gov. Castro, say that it rained in torrents on the 8th and all that night. As we cannot question the statement of Rivas it must be concluded that the rain was not general, and that numbers of Indians and their horses must have perished of drought. But what baffles our comprehension is, that the Indians who know the country so well should have chosen a line of march destitute of water, especially when taking away such large herds of cattle. This is a matter which in Europe or North America would call for close enquiry, but we trust that subsequent despatches will explain the enigma, at the same time that they will give accurate statements of how much the Indians have carried off and how much has been recovered.

SETTLER.

WEST COAST MAILS.

LATEST FROM CHILE.

FOREIGN ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Valparaiso, March 1st.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., H. E. Don Federico Errázuriz, the President of the Chilian Republic, was visited by the Consular Body, the Directors of the Fire Brigade, the committee representing the foreign mercantile community of Valparaiso, the Friars of Mercy, and many other distinguished persons of this city.

As already stated, the foreign merchants, represented by a committee, offered H. E. their congratulations for his elevation to the presidency.

The committee was composed of the following gentlemen;—James C. Hayne, Esqr., President; Messrs. Bourchier, Mélano, Decombe, Edmondson, Fischer, Gubler, Hammond, Heywood, Lehmann, Linnich, Mathei, Macqueen, Shierholtz, Thomas, and Wheelwright.

The following address was presented to the President:—

Excellent Sir,—The foreign mercantile community of this port, wishing to congratulate Your Excellency on your first visit to Valparaiso since your elevation to the supreme magistracy of the Republic, has appointed a committee from its midst in order that, in its name, they may place in the hands of Your Excellency the present as a manifestation of adhesion and respect for your person, and of its wishes for your happiness, which they believe to be united with the prosperity of the trade of this city, and with the welfare of the whole country.

These undersigned, esteeming as they ought, the liberal sentiments of Y. E., and of the Ministers who share with Y. E. the labors of the administration, anticipate great benefits from the frank and liberal progress in all matters connected with the desires of its commercial community; and if, in any emergency, their co-operation should be considered useful, although the undersigned do not in anyway desire to over estimate their importance, such as it is they offer it to Y. E. with the best good-will, since all desire to co-operate towards the general good.

With sentiments of the highest consideration and respect, they salute Y. E., and subscribe themselves, &c.

After this manifestation, in which the foreign merchants offered their co-operation on behalf of the general good, H. E. answered, accepting the honorable testimony of the foreign merchants of Valparaiso, not as a reward for what he might have already done, but as a stimulus which would greatly encourage him in his subsequent labors.

The West Coast Mail says—If H.E. must have been satisfied with the sincere and important manifestation of the foreign mercantile body, we believe that the latter will not be less so with the few but expressive words of the chief magistrate. Short promises almost always result in great acts. We hope we shall not be deceived.

An exploring party, belonging to the 'Chacabuco' has penetrated into the interior of Patagonia to a distance of 140 miles. The expedition proceeded up the river Haison, with the object of ascertaining where it rises, but the provisions having run short, the party was compelled to return without having accomplished their object. The time employed was forty days, and during the last fifteen days the explorers were on half-rations. It is probable that another expedition will be undertaken very shortly, and, with the experience already gained, there is no doubt it will be successful.

The repairs to the Lusitania have been executed with remarkable celerity, and the noble ship is again ready for sea, and will probably sail to-day. The two new blades of the screw, which have been made at the Government workshop at Limach, under the superintendence of Mr. Mason, are fine specimens of casting; and, judging from the general appearance of the work, there seems to be no probability of the recurrence of an accident similar to those which have twice already driven back the Lusitania to this port. The promptitude with which the repairs have been effected reflects the highest credit on the agent and officers of the company.

Don Salvador Reyes has been appointed Chilian consul at Antofagasta.

In the department of Petorca there are being worked 31 copper mines, 8 gold and 1 silver do.

H.B.M.S. Scylla arrived here from Juan Fernandez with news that the U. States frigate California, with Admiral Winslow and wife on board, had arrived there from Honolulu in 50 days. The California entered port yesterday.

The little English steamer Santiago, which recently arrived from England with an experienced diver and assistants, has been trying to recover a cargo of copper at Pichidangui, in a depth of 190 ft. of water. The diver's body was protected with steel bands, but such was the pressure of the water below that he died an hour after coming up. The enterprise, however, is not yet abandoned.

The mines in some places continue with large yields. The steamer Limeña brought down last week from Caldera over £100,000 sterling in bar-silver.

Rossi's farewell to the deputation yesterday was most touching, as he laid his hand upon his breast and spoke of "Chile". His last performance to-night will be as Kean.

Baron Leyenhagen has presented his credentials as German Chargé d'Affaires. Pere Dallet has obtained permission from Government to solicit subscriptions for his college at Paris.

Mr. Charles Wiswede is going to remodel and improve the City Park. Dr. Bate is gazetted to the war-steamer Ancud, and Dr. Walter M. Lewis to the Esmeralda.

A postal treaty is about to be concluded with Belgium, and a new line of steamers from Hamburg to this port is spoken of.

Messrs. Woodfield and Bowden have arrived at Tacna with reference to the proposed Bolivian railroad to Cobija or Mejillones.

Messrs. Dreyfus subscribe 8 million hard dollars to the Bank of Peru. The Archbishop of Lima has sustained mortal injuries by a fall.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

The Government organs give the Nat. Government great praise for the list of Public Works undertaken or completed under the present Administration; while the opposition papers, in view of the Indian raids, enquire whether the country must endure Pres. Sarmiento's rule for 2½ years longer? An impartial observer is at a loss to understand the extreme passion of the variouts journals for or against, and no less so to determine whether the balance of good or ill, in the last 3½ years, preponderates.

On the one hand we have new bridges, new schools, new telegraphs, new loans, new railways &c., all eminently calculated to advance the material interests of the country. On the other we have repeated Indian forays, unparalleled impunity for crime, diminished immigration, unfriendly relations with foreign representatives, and general discontent among foreign residents.

The critics of the Sarmiento administration will say—"So far from taking credit for what you have done, you ought to be ashamed to have done so little. With a revenue double what it was when Pres. Mitre assumed office, with new loans from London and plenty of money on all sides, you have the Indians coming within a day's journey of Buenos Ayres, although there is no war, foreign or domestic, to distract your attention.

"You promised us a hundred Chivilcoys, and your policy is entirely calculated either to frighten Europeans from spontaneously coming here, or to prevent the Central Argentine Land Co. from establishing colonies along that line.

"You laid great stress upon improving the public morals and education as if schools can give protection to life and property, and public libraries supply the place of police, prisons and a proper judiciary.

"You establish an astronomical observatory to count the stars, while the Indians are carrying away settlers and cattle, the Gauchos are murdering foreigners by the dozen, and the sheep-farmers are selling out and leaving the contry.

"You make loans for unnecessary railways, and cause the prestige of Government to suffer by concealment or unwise reticence."

These and a thousand other strictures are daily repeated at every street-corner. But Pres. Sarmiento can retort that no Government which ever yet existed has been entirely free from censure. He can say—

"The Republic has enjoyed a longer term of peace under my administration than at any period since the time of Rosas. The principle of authority has begun to take root throughout the Provinces. The Finances of the nation are in a prosperous and increasing condition. The system of railways, telegraphs and inter-communication is spreading like a network over the land.

"The number of schools in the Republic has been doubled. Departments of Agriculture, Statistics and, Engineers have been established. The influx of foreign capital more than compensates the decline of immigration. The coolness with foreign representatives is merely a passing event, and the principle of non-intervention by foreign diplomatists is vindicated as Munro himself would have it.

"The wealth, prosperity and enlightenment of the country is advancing rapidly, and if a season of crime has overtaken us it only shews more urgently the necessity for provincial judiciary reforms.

"The new loans have been made on terms far superior to those on which most European States are allowed money in England; and the amount will be religiously devoted to the works prescribed.

"In a word when I go out of office you will find the Argentine Republic occupying a higher rank among nations than when I ascended to power in Oct. 1868."

Thus it is evident that there is much to be said on both sides, and if Pres. Sarmiento or his Ministers have made lamentable blunders they can also point to great and valuable works or improvements carried out. Again it cannot be denied that they have left undone much that was of urgent and primary importance.

We have to support President Sarmiento's rule for 2½ years longer, and we must make the best of it. Let us give him and his Ministers praise for the works they have done, and calmly advise them to keep in view more urgent necessities than even railways, telegraphs or bridges; namely prisons, police, and protection for life and property, without which our progress is only superficial. Everyone who lives in B. Ayres need not feel a gushing affection or enthusiastic love for the country (unless he likes); but every honest man must feel anxious for the progress and welfare of a place with which his own fortunes are identified, and it is the duty of all of us, natives and foreigners, to uphold the interests and reputation of Buenos Ayres, by procuring protection for life and property.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Mr. Charles Burton, the Inspector General of Telegraphs, has published in the *Tribuna* an interesting statement of the present telegraph system laid down by the National Government through the various Provinces. Our readers are hardly aware of the magnitude of the business which is at present done, amounting often to 300 messages daily from Buenos Ayres to the Interior.

We glean from the report before us that there are 7 district lines either actually working or approaching completion viz:—

1. Buenos Ayres to Rosario and Cordoba.
2. Cordoba to Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, Rioja and Catamarca.
3. Direct line to Cordoba.
4. Villa Maria to Mendoza and Chile.
5. Rosario to Parana and Corrientes.
6. Buenos Ayres to Diamante and through Entre-Rios.
7. Extra line to Rosario.

As regards the condition of these lines Mr. Burton says:—

"The section from Rosario to Parana is in pretty good condition, the wires crossing the Carcarañal about 3½ leagues from the bridge and traversing a great lagoon and swamp near Coronda. Near Santa Fe there are 3 miles of posts for half the year under water; and from Santa Fe to Parana four cables are laid across the river, between the islands.

"From Buenos Ayres to Rosario the line is pretty well laid, passing by Zarate, Baradero and other river ports. There are, however, some nasty swamps, especially the Bañado de Areco, where I was nearly drowned with two of my men; the workmen had to carry on the repairs in water beyond their depth, while the wires were stopped working for a week.

"Between Rosario and Cordoba the works were so defective that the repairs cost $8,800.

"From Cordoba to Santiago the wires sometimes go along highroads where the ox-carts knock down the posts, and other times the line passes through woods where fires at times break out and burn down the posts. Repairs then are very difficult the workmen being hard pressed for food and water. There are long distances to run, for example 154 miles from Chañar to Santiago, without an intermediate station.

"From Santiago to Tucuman, 95 miles, the line is well made, over even ground.

"Between Parana and Corrientes the wires cross numerous swamps, rivers and woods, and have suffered much from storms and rebels, sometimes 15 posts knocked down in one place.

"The funds provided by Congress for keeping the wires in repair, at present 1,400 miles, which will soon be doubled, are only 100$fts. monthly, an insignificant sum. The inspectors or Guarda-Hilos have their salaries reduced from 60$ to 30$ per month, and must keep their horses besides.

"Last December the receipts of our office amounted to 6,000$fts. and under the new tariff in January we took 5,000$fts. but as the increase of business was 50 per cent. the clerks were not able to use the same celerity in the work.

"We require 2 extra wires from B. Ayres to Cordoba, besides others additional from Buenos Ayres to Santa Fé and Entre Rios. The proposed railway to Rosario might also have a new line of wires. Of the present wires to Rosario the one that touches at Belgrano, Zarate, San Nicolas &c. can forward 6 messages hourly; and the one that goes direct can take 20 messages hourly; together 208 per day, leaving often 100 messages over till next day.

"Congress should pass severe penalties for cutting the wires, as the offenders are not always Gauchos but people of position and education whom the local authorities hesitate to punish.

"I am doing my best to get up a good staff of native clerks but unhappily some of them write badly, others spell incorrectly, and the merchants themselves often write despatches that are hardly legible."

THE PROVINCE OF STA. FE.

There is no want so much felt in the Argentine Republic as good maps of the various Provinces, with the single exception of Buenos Ayres, which has a Registro Grafico of the most complete and accurate description, shewing every estancia and holding in the Province. Mr. Chapeaurouge jun. has just executed a similar map for Santa Fé, which we hope to see published. The growth of English interests in that Province is exemplified by the fact that there are 215 square leagues of land belonging to Messrs. Armstrong, Brandt, Bollaert, Blyth, Cookson, Congreve, Cullen, Colman, Clark, Foster, Gowland, Lafone, McDonald, Newton, Parfait, Peyton, Simpson, Talbot, Trail, Thomas, Vernet, Wilken, Winthrop, and the London Bank in the settled part of the country, besides various concessions held by our countrymen in the Gran Chaco. The Swiss Colonies hold 42 square leagues, and the Central Argentine Lands Co. about 50 leagues.

Vast tracts of the best land in the country are held by large proprietors, which is much to be regretted since some 30 individuals may be said to own one-third of the Province; the area of the Province proper, without the Chaco territory, is returned as 2,000 square leagues, the largest estancias being as follows—

	sq. leagues		sq. leagues.
Armstrong	74	Lafone	32
Zubelza	61	Urquiza	32
Sojomayor	34	Newton	20
Santa Cruz	25	Navarro &c.	10
Aldao	20	Saavedra	18
Chavarri	19	Soares	15
Cullen	13	Otero	16
Casado	17	Verdat	12
Vernet	10	Gowland	10
Rodriguez	12	Pereyra	12
Valdez	10	Arenat	12
Palacios	11	Irigoyen	10
Clark	10		

Besides the above 26 there are 170 smaller proprietors, all of whom will appear as we go through the several departments. It will be observed that Mr. Armstrong is by far the largest land-owner in Santa Fé. As regards the Gran Chaco we find the following proprietors:

	sq. leagues.		sq. leagues.
Cabal	244	London Bank	31
De Mot	20	Cullen	18
Beck	20	Matti	16
Urquiza	15	Iturraspe	10
Rossignol	10	Navarro	20

The territories of ex-Governor Cabal as may be imagined, are of enormous extent, comprising 8 estancias, of which the largest are—Sunchales 40, Espindilal 48, Estancia Grande 40, and Pantanoso 70, square leagues.

There are numerous colonies, some within the frontier, others in the depth of the Chaco; the principal are—

	sq. leagues.		sq. leagues.
Esperanza	5	Sunchales	10
San Carlos	10	Emilia	8
San Geronimo	2	San Jo to	3
San Agustin	6	Cavaseatita	2
Gessler	2	Caledaines	1
Cavour	2	Cavasta	8
Humboldt	1	Helvecia	8
Gratli	3	French	2
Tunas	3	San Javier	4
Franck	3	Californian	8
Jesus Maria	4	Welsh	3
Casado	2	Heloise	6
Alexandra	2	San Javier	1

The above will give our readers a kind of birds-eye view of the Province, shewing in a glance the number and extent of English land-holders, the growth of the colonies, which are penetrating the hitherto untrodden wilds of the Chaco, and the general tenure of property, of which we shall afterwards give minute returns for each department. Ten years ago there was hardly an English estanciero in Santa Fé, and the Colonies were in their infancy. In ten years more the Province will be almost a rival of Buenos Ayres.

THE VERMEJO EXPEDITION.

HOMEWARD DIARY OF SOR. ARAOZ.

Feb. 6th. The Sol Argentino weighed anchor at noon, touched at Port Gorriti on the eastern, and Guemes on the western, bank. Stopped for the night at Luna Muerta, near Palo Santo.

Feb. 7th. Resumed voyage at 6 a.m., passed Palo Santo, Perro Muerto and Pescado Flaco, and anchored near the ruins of San Bernardo mission.

Feb. 8th. Started at 6.30 a.m. and got aground at 11, but soon floated off, aided by 1,000 or 1,500 Indians. Passed Cangallé, Santiago and Mocovies; anchored at 6.30 p.m.

Feb. 9th. Weighed anchor at 6 a.m. Thick woods of Palo Santo. High banks, deep water. At 3.30 p.m. halt at the mouth of the Teuco, and surprised to find it dead-water. Last year when going up we found here 25 feet of water, while the Bermejo had only 4 feet. The new canal higher up has taken all the water of the Teuco. At 7.30 anchored in front of a Guay curu encampment.

Feb. 10th. Started at 6 a.m., and meet at 10.45 an array of Indians on the west bank, who discharge at us a volley of musquetry and arrows, to which we reply: no one hurt. At noon Indians again, and we fire at them without waiting their attack; they retreat. At 3 p.m. hard aground on "tosca," all efforts vain to get off; pilot mistook the course, for we have a channel either side, of 18 feet of water. The algarroba does not give as good steam as the Palo-Santo. Aground 5 days.

Feb. 15th. Got off at 9 a.m., but the algarroba gives such poor steam that we go very slowly.

Feb. 16th. At anchor, foraging parties being sent in quest of Quebracho wood.

Feb. 17th. Going well at full steam.

Feb. 18th. Started at 7.30 a.m. and after two hours passed the beautiful island of Nacurutu, which is high ground, 500 yards long by 300 wide, with banks rising steeply to 25 feet, inaccessible on all sides, and standing like a fortress in the middle of the river, crowned with stately trees. At 12.30 we pass Los Palmares, and in a quarter of an hour reach the mouth of the Bermejo where it debouches into the river Paraguay. We descend this river and anchor abreast of Humaytá at 2.30 p.m. to take in coal. Weigh anchor again for Buenos Ayres at 10.30 p.m.

Feb. 22nd. Arrived safely at Buenos Ayres at 3.30 p.m. after a year's absence. We made the trip down from Rivadavia colony to Humaytá in 5 days of 12 hours each, that is 60 hours (not counting delays or stoppages). Our steamer drew 5 feet with coal or 4 without, but one of lighter draught would be much better: she was of iron and measured 100 feet long. The expedition consisted of Natalio Roldan, Captain Page, engineer Daniels, G. Araos, J. Barbosa, V. Sarracan, M. Capdevila, Rob. Kirklack, pilot, W. Potter, engineer, and 23 of a crew.

ARRIVAL OF MR. WHEELWRIGHT.

The River Plate public, both foreign and native, will learn with pleasure of the arrival of Mr. Wheewright, on board the Neva. It is gratifying to find that the health of this distinguished gentleman is so much improved as to permit of his paying another visit to this country which he has endowed, with the largest and most important enterprise in the item of railroads that the South-East coast of America, or perhaps this continent, can boast of.

We welcome Mr. Wheelwright in the most cordial manner, and trust that all classes of Argentines will give him a 'bien-venida' as a public benefactor of the highest order. Although arrived at an advanced age, when most men are enjoying the fruits of the labor they have borne during the heat of the day, this indefatigable pioneer of progress has again left home and repose to carry out to completion the favorite scheme he has nursed from boyhood, the railroad and port of Ensenada. The works are advancing so rapidly that we hope in a few months to have the pleasure of accompanying Mr. Wheelwright in a trial trip on that line.

During his brief vacation in England the public of Buenos Ayres have watched with anxiety the reports concerning Mr. Wheelwright's health, and hoped he might be spared to realize his last great work. His achievements on the West Coast, as the father of railway and steamboat enterprise, have caused the Governments of Peru and Chile to proclaim him as a public benefactor. His labors in the Argentine Republic are no less important, and will perpetuate his name to the latest posterity.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Our attention has been drawn to a few lines which appeared in the *Nacional* some weeks ago, on the new fish oil factory recently established by Mons. Ronqueaud on the river Santa Cruz, in Patagonia. To a country possessed of such splendid water courses as this, the success of this new industry is of great importance.

For some time a factory of this kind has been working at the Guadalayro Colony, near Sta Fe city, with, we believe, very favourable results. The abundance of fish in several of our rivers is something prodigious, as noted by various writers, and probably without parallel in any other part of the globe. Hence we may augur for M. Ronqueaud's fish 'graseria' every success, especially as the entre-preneur has much experience in oil manufacture, for which he took a prize at the Paris Exhibition.

The daily papers are so rarely found to take an interest in these matters that we gladly reproduce the lines of our evening colleague:—

"The other day a ship of 600 tons, laden with complete apparatus for catching fish and extracting oil from same, houses and provisions for workmen, &c., left port bound for the Rio Sta Cruz, in Patagonia, 11 deg. lat. south. Neve has so great an enterprise been started with so little noise. Let us hope that the fame of the works will at no very far future day supply what the modesty of its enterprising inventor failed to solicit. Mons Ronqueaud, so well known in Barracas, has considerable experience in oil manufacture. The business could not be in better hands, and we wish it every success.

THE INDIAN RAID.

BATTLE OF SAN CARLOS.

It was in the midst of general expectation for the much-talked-of expedition to the Rio Negro, that the Indians and Gauchos to the number of 3,000 made a descent upon the estancias of 25 de Mayo and seized 100,000 cattle and 200 families. Ten years ago the news would have caused tremendous sensation, but now we are so occupied with London loans, education in San Juan, and other more important matters, that it is not surprising to find some days elapsed before the Indians were molested. The invasion took place on the 4th, and successive telegrams informed us of the alternate hopes and fears of the townfolk of 25 de Mayo, assembled in the church, waiting for reinforcements from Buenos Ayres. That the authorities lost no time may be imagined from the fact that on the 7th and 8th the Governor's household Guards and the 7th of the Line were despatched by train, at the same time that the War-office was busy with the telegraph wires.

The wife of an English estanciero waited on the National Government last Saturday (9th) to enquire what measures had—been taken, and the War-Minister shewed her a pile of telegrams from various quarters, which so re assured her that the heroic lady at once set out on her return home.

The Indians, under the supreme command of Calfucura, proceeded from the commencement with such coolness and daring that it was evident they were aware of the defenceless state of the frontier, remaining encamped between Cruz de Guerra and 25 de Mayo on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. Private letters from English settlers shew that the marauders passed their time in carousing over their booty and sending out parties to rob and kill the neighbors. None of the English have fallen victims, or sustained much loss, but several 'puesteros' of other nationalities are among the killed.

The soldiers sent out by train, on arriving at Chivilcoy, found there were no horses, and were obliged to undertake the march (over 50 miles) in bullock-carts. It seems the climax of absurdity to send troops in bullock carts to pursue Indians, but we must not criticize too severely such matters of detail, especially as one half of the men had to walk while the other went in the carts, alternately. After a day and a half they reached 25 de Mayo, having suffered much from rain and exposure, the men being obliged to take off their cloaks to keep the powder dry. They found the townfolk of 25 de Mayo making lances, by tying sheep-shears on to long reeds, for none of the neighboring authorities had any arms to send to their relief.

It was very fortunate that the Indians did not attack the little town, which could make only slight defence against 3,000 assailants, but the marauders cared less for bloodshed than booty. They even let go 8 soldiers whom they had intercepted, after stripping them, and only killed half-a-dozen shepherds who may have made some resistance.

The invasion has been, to use a Spanish phrase, one of the grandest since the time of Garay, the savages making a clean sweep of 2,000 square miles (20 leagues long and 10 wide), of a well-stocked country, where no Indians had been seen since 1857. An exact return of the booty and the names of the men, women and children carried off, can hardly be expected, but it is mentioned that they took even infants. If they had at once started on the return journey for the Pampas they might probably have escaped with all their booty and the captives unmolested, but they delayed needlessly, and seem only to have struck their tents at La Verde on the 7th to march westward.

The anxiety in Buenos Ayres for certain respectable native gentlemen, said to be captives, increased daily until yesterday morning when the War-office received intelligence of a complete victory over the savages at San Carlos, a fort some 40 leagues distant from Chivilcoy, where General Rivas intercepted them and recovered most of the booty and several captives.

The battle took place on Friday morning, the Indians dividing into two bodies; some 1600 went before, driving the booty and captives, while 1500 picked warriors formed in marial array under Calfucura. The fight lasted 3 hours, the savages twice forcing the Government cavalry to dismount, but giving way at the third charge. One despatch reports 200 Indians, slain, another 300; one says 20,000 cattle recovered, a second 50,000, a third 70,000: the same uncertainty previals about the captives, one account stating that they are all rescued, but another says only "several." The pursuit lasted either 8 or 18 leagues, until the troops got tired and short of water.

The following letters and despatches will throw some light on the matter:—

Estancia, March 7th.

Dear Sirs.

The indians came about here on the 5th, but did not take any of Dick's, Krabbe's or Darbyshire's cattle or horses. We had heard of their coming, and shut all our cattle in the corrals, besides brushing up all our rifles and making everything ready for a stand. They took away a 'rodeo' of cattle belonging to Dickson, and the same day I had a run for it in going to see B. and N., whom I met near their place and at first took for Indians. The house was ready for a siege, but while I was talking to them up came an Indian on foot pretending to be a fugitive, but in reality to see if he could get to the corral and let out the horses. We saw him afterwards rejoin his people and ride away. They have killed several puesteros outside, but no Englishmen. To-day we see no more of them and I hope they are gone, for I have only slept 5 hours in two nights.

25 de Mayo, March 9th, 1872.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

"On Tuesday the Indians made their appearance in this vicinity and only to-day Saturday are men arriving from Buenos Ayres. They reached Chivilcoy yesterday morning at 1 o'clock but as there were no horses for them they were sent on in carts arriving here this afternoon, thus having taken 14½ days to come a distance of fourteen leagues. It has been pouring rain all day and it is of course quite impossible for the men to proceed in the state they are in. In a country like this where there are so many horses could not enough have been provided in Chivilcoy for them to proceed on horseback or is it expected they will catch up the Indians in carts.

"The Indians are supposed to have left 'La Verde' the day before yesterday after having been in this vicinity for three days and taking with them probably not less than seventy thousand head of cattle and mares. Reniqueo was not killed but was betrayed by some of his Caciques and all his tribe has joined Calfucura.

"Mr. and Mrs. Jugoe had a very narrow escape of being taken by the Indians, Mr. Henry Wagner's cattle were being taken, but mustering a few men he fought the Indians and recovered his property. Mr. McCrae supposed to have been killed had a narrow escape; he rescued a countryman Walter Graham from among the Indians when an inevitable death seemed before him. Mr. Crae is well known around here for his extraordinary courage and has already made several Indians bite the dust. His rescue of Graham was a heroic deed. On seeing that Graham was being chased by the Indians he jumped on his horse and charged the savages firing his revolver, they drew rein for a moment, and then came on again Mr. Crae nothing daunted put spurs to his horse as though to meet them when they turned and fled.

"All of a sudden the 25 has gone into exstacies, a chasque has just arrived with news that the Indians have been completely routed and 200 of them killed."

N. N.

Commander Aranjo's letter.

March 9th, 25 de Mayo

The Provincial Battalion arrived today at 5 p.m., bringing 100 swords and as many lances, with promise of more arms said to be coming from Buenos Ayres. We have 150 men at Cruz de Guerra, and as many more here; all the neighbors only want arms. We have 300 horses, but the weather is too severe to think of moving until tomorrow. The Indians are retiring slowly with their heavy booty and if our forces do not give them a 'sableada' this time we shall have them back again next week. They have swept 200 sq. leagues (2,000 sq. miles) of camp, and taken over 100,000 cattle, of which we are going to draw up statistics.

Justice Abrego's despatch to Government.

25 de Mayo, March 9th.

When I felt the invasion on the 4th I sent advices to Bragado, Saladillo and Neuve de Julio, and the authorities there at once aided me by sending men and horses to Cruz de Guerfa, where we have agglomerated such elements as the National Government will be glad to hear.

Report of the battle.

Saturday night, 25 de Mayo.

Calfucura commanded the Indians in person and twice repulsed our cavalry, the latter dismounting and forming into square, protected by Lebalie's infantry. After 3 hour's fighting we broke them and they gave way, the pursuit lasting 8 leagues. The Indians were in 3 bodies, 600 of a vanguard with booty, then 1600 more with cattle and lastly 1500 fighting men. Our men are so enthusiastic that they will pursue them to Calfucura's toldos. Bouquet and the neighbors, as volunteers, are also gone. We have killed 300 Indians, recovered 50,000 cattle, and rescued several captives, including Capt. Villalba and family. Soue of our prisoners seem to be Caciques or capitanejos. Our friend the Cacique Coliqueo supported us bravely and lost 5 of his men, besides 2 of his brothers wounded, besides Lieut. Olmedo and a Nat. Guard. We have taken one of Raniqueo's men. Public confidence revives.

Col. Leralde to the War-office.

Friday, Fort San Carlos.

At noon we routed Calfucura with 600 Indians, recovering 70,000 head of cattle and some of the captives, besides killing a good many Indians. The rest retreated precipitately with some horses and captives. The fight was a stiff one, the savages coming up to within 50 yards of our fire-locks. Our loss is trifling. Catriel and his friendly Indians were the first to come up in pursuit of the marauders, and afterwards the Rivas or Southern division.

Despatch of Gen. Rivas.

Fort San Carlos, March 9th.

Yesterday at 8.15 a.m. I completely defeatek the audacious Calfucura who had been for 4 days defying the Nat. Government with 3,000 Indians. The pursuit lasted 18 leagues and recovered 70,000 cows, 15,000 horses and all the sheep, but the want of water stopped me. The Cacique Catriel, Cols. Ocampo and Boer, and all the officers, fought well, killing over 200 of the savages, including Calfucura's brother-in-law. Our loss was chiefly among Catriel's people who fought much. I shall send you a list of the captives rescued, after I reach La Blanca.

Col. Garmendia's despatch.

Saturday, 25 de Mayo.

Yesterday morning I left Chivilcoy with my division in bullockcarts for want of horses, half the men walking. The heat was awful. We halted at noon for beef, and resumed the March at 1 p. m. but at 5 o'clock, were taken in front and flank by tremendous rain, the men putting their cloaks to cover the powder, until by 9 p. m. the carts stuck fast and we halted at the Luna estancia for the night. At 6 a.m. started again and, after 5 hours of severe marching through the rain, made 5 leagues, reaching this town hungry and tired. While making arrangements to set out to-morrow there General Rivas has beaten the Indians and killed 200 at San Carlos, about 40 leagues from Chivilcoy; so there is no use in my staying here as I intend to return. The Justice of Peace sends his compliments.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Have our readers observed the great sourness of late that flavours every despatch from the office of the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs? The general public may have overlooked the matter, but in diplomatic and consular circles it is the theme of universal conversation. There is not a minister in Buenos Ayres, not a consul in the River Plate, but is on his P's and Q's the moment he has anything to do with the Government House. The good old days when Dr. Rufino Elizalde held the portfolio, when diplomatic dinners and tea parties were the order of the day; when, no matter what bothersome question arose, it was always handled in a friendly spirit, are past. A new leaf has been turned over at the Government House; the sugary polish of diplomacy has been washed off, and the rough and ready manners of severe democracy are strictly observed. No longer the genial atmosphere of tightening friendly relations pervades our foreign office; there is a very chill in the ante-chamber. The court of St. James, in its proudest day, was nothing at all to the court of St. Dominick; and as for Lord Palmerston, were he alive to-day, he might go to school over again before attempting to resume his honored portfolio.

The rapid march of Argentine diplomacy cannot be questioned, we glority ourselves upon it; perhaps oblivious of how much we owe to the genius and industry of a minister who kneels to no altar save his country's, and who, disdaining the ancient formulas of diplomacy, shrinks from no sacrifice when her dignity is in question. Long, tedious notes, protocols and interviews, have had their day; a flea in the ear to a troublesome consul or importuning minister is a diplomatic victory, things right themselves then at once, and we all know better how we stand.

Foreign Ministers in the River Plate are now aware of their position. They can act as public translators for their countrymen, or as 'procuradores' in case of a lawsuit. That's their sphere, and let Mr. Balcarce set to teach his countrymen in London English, and in Paris French; Mr. Garcia can instruct the Yankees in Spanish, and as for Frias in Chile, we find a difficulty in his case, since both countries speak the same language; he might, however, be usefully employed in writing for the papers, to enlighten the Chilians on the topography of Patagonia or the knotty question of the Gran Chaco. The Spanish Minister in Buenos Ayres has nothing to do, since we all know (and much to our cost) Spanish. The sooner he packs up and returns to the Court of King Amadeo the better.

The diplomatic 'vade mecum' is no longer Vattel, Wheaton or Puffendorff, but OLLENDORFF. Yes, hear it Prince Bismarck and Lord Granville. *Ollendorff* is the book, and let the European Governments take note that it is useless to send out Ministers here who are not well up in Spanish; better a thorough reading of Don Quixote in the original text than the closest study of international law, for all foreign ministers intended for the Plate.

That the diplomatic relations of the Argentine Republic should be affected by the educational fever of its present administration, is not to be wondered at; infact, we have yet to see its ultimate results upon our social condition. The Government for the last three and-a-half years has been teaching the young idea how to shoot, and has now turned its attention to other and higher branches. Under the new Ministerial tuition every foreigner in the River Plate will soon be able to speak Spanish like a book, and perhaps write it more correctly than even Dr. Tejedor himself.

Grammar and dictionary may be said to be revolutionizing us all. They to whom we are indebted for these indispensable accessories could not have realized in their most sanguine expectations the completeness of their success. Whether we consider the general improvement of society, the reduced price of novels and other readable literature, the plurality of newspapers, the introduction of tramways and telegraphs, the improved tone in hides, wool and tallow—it is to the grammar and its proper application to our exigencies that we owe all. If there is a sour flavor in our diplomatic relations, it is the schoolmaster and his historic rod that has imparted it. From childhood's earliest hours we can recollect the sourness of the pedagogue. I an line we have Minister Tejedor's character—

"A man severe he was and stern to view."

Is there to be found in this serious city a man with a sterner countenance than Tejedor? He looks an Argentine Foreign Affair Minister from head to foot. Full well indeed may the Foreign Ministers laugh with counterfeited glee when His Excellency attempts a joke.

Yet he is kind; or if severe in aught,
The love he bears to learning is his fault.

The last note from the Foreign Office has even influenced our book trade. Messrs. Mackern and Hibbert protest that they have hardly a copy of Ollendorff left. It is, of course, impossible now for the Government to retrace its steps, so far as the translating business is concerned; and who could desire to "shut off the steam" at such a moment? Perhaps before H.E. goes out of office he himself may take a turn at Ollendorff and be able to speak English, German, and French fluently, so as to qualify him for a post outside of his own country when the Sarmiento curtain drops.

ENGLISH INTERESTS.

Minister Tejedor in his recent note to Her Majesty's representative has broached new doctrines on the status of Englishmen in the Argentine Republic which cannot be allowed to go forth to the world without an unqualified protest and vote of censure. It would, doubtless, be unfair to suppose that President Sarmiento's Cabinet had sworn hostility to everything English, and yet the tenor of Dr. Tejedor's note, read by the light of recent occurrences, would seem to be, that, in future Englishmen will merely be tolerated in the Republic, but denied any of those favors accorded by the treaty of 1825, and even debarred the ordinary right of petition which the Constitution grants alike to all classes of inhabitants.

Article 2 of the Treaty signed between Mr. Woodbine Parish and the Argentine Government says English subjects "*shall enjoy the most complete protection and security*". It is manifest that Dr. Tejedor has never read the Treaty in question, or else discards it as a dead-letter. If, as he insinuates, the treaties with Foreign Powers are useless, why not bring in a bill before Congress for their abolition? But until the seals are torn from the solemn compact concluded with Great Britain, we must naturally look for the protection and security therein stipulated.

The Argentine Constitution in its 14th article says—that it shall be lawful for any of the inhabitants freely to petition the Authorities—but Dr. Tejedor in his verbal reply to Mr. McDonell states that if even the English residents of Tandil had addressed their petition to the Authorities (without any intervention of H. M. Legation) it would be in his (Dr. Tejedor's) opinion beneath the dignity of the Government to "admit that foreigners settled in the Republic should presume to question the acts of the Government upon points of internal admistration." Thus the express stipulation of the Constitution is a mere figure of speech which may be set aside by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Of what use is it for us to cite the Law of Nations, which is above all Treaties and Constitutions, and whose fundamental principles are based on a *protection for life and property* without which no law is worth a sheet of paper, no Government of any utility? If Dr. Tejedor over-rules the articles of the English Treaty and the Argentine Constitution he can with like cynicism laugh at the Law of Nations.

But there must be a limit to public endurance, and there cannot be wanting patriotic Argentines who will arraign His Excellency before the coming Congress for conduct and principles subversive of society, violations of the supreme law of the Republic, outrages to the sealed compact of Argentine faith, honor and integrity.

Dr. Tejedor, no doubt, gives himself credit for great bravery in snubbing England and Englishmen; his despatch has that tone throughout, and will doubtless strike Earl Granville as exceedingly insolent, especially where his Excellency tells the Chargé d'Affaires that Foreign Agents are chiefly useful in translating and interpreting for those of their countrymen who cannot speak Spanish! It is not likely that the British Government will reply by ordering Mr. McDonnell to demand his passports, or even enter into a controversy with the Argentine Foreign Minister as to his reading of the Treaty, his violation of the Constitution, or his doings at the Tigre.

England and Englishmen are remarkable for patience and longanimity, perhaps too much so. There is no fear of a serious rupture because of Dr. Tejedor's despatches. The present question will pass over without notice, unless it attract the attention of Congress, and even then it is likely the large majority of Deputies will be guided rather by passion than reason, and, making it a point of national pride, approve the "spirited conduct" of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in resisting British pretensions.

But there is another stand-point from which we would ask our Argentine friends to view this very important subject. There are the general interests of humanity, so injured by the horrid crime of Tandil, now more than two months unpunished. There are the interests of our commercial and international relations, between two countries hitherto so friendly as B. Ayres and G. Britain. There are the interests of Argentine reputation abroad, and of emigration at home. There are, in fine, the interests of right, justice, and fair-play. All these are compromised by Minister Tejedor's note.

His Excellency has not a word of regret for the awful affair of Tandil, not a kindly assurance for the English petitioners and community at large, not a promise of carrying out justice or punishing the assassins. How will the English bondholders read the attitude of the Argentine Government, to whom they have so liberally opened their pockets for the advancement of this country? How will the people of France, Germany, and other countries judge the tendencies of an Administration which affects to treat a petition as an insult, when unoffending colonists are murdered in broad daylight? How will impartial people in any part of the world hear that in the Argentine Republic no Foreign Representatives are allowed to look after the security or well-being of their countrymen?

We turn from such considerations with a heaviness of heart almost amounting to despair of a future of a country which has Cabinet Ministers cynical enough to proclaim such principles.

When we consider how much England and Englishmen have done for the Argentine Republic, what valuable interests our countrymen possess in Buenos Ayres and some of the other Provinces, what a large proportion of the trade and progress of the country is in English han, dswhat a blank the Republic would be without English residents, English capital, English enterprise, English industry, and the good-will of Englishmen both here and in England, we cannot believe that Minister Tejedor's note expresses the feeling of his countrymen.

An old English resident, who has left a dear and honored name in B. Ayres, used to say—"By quiet means I can get these natives to do anything I want; but if you try to urge them they are dreadfully obstinate."

Let us hope that quiet reasoning will this time have some effect, that Argentines will see the necessity of mending their judicial and police system, that protection for life and property will be made the primary care of Government, and that whenever good advice be tendered in a friendly way the Authorities, so far from resenting it as an injury, will accept such indications as a testimony of our good-will for the advancement of a country whose interests are inseparably bound up with those of foreign residents, and of Englishmen in particular.

GARCIA'S MEMORANDUM.

The Argentine Minister at Washington, Dr. Garcia, has submitted to the U. States Congress the following valuable and suggestive Memorandum on the trade-relations between the two countries, shewing how injurious to American interests is the present prohibitory tariff of the U. States on River Plate produce. This Memorandum has not come too soon, for America themselves are beginning to feel the inconvenience of the so-called Protection tariff, and Dr. Garcia writes to President Sarmiento that he believes the committee of the Washington Senate is about to recommend a modification of the tariff in a liberal sense. The figures and arguments adduced by Dr. Garcia are the best praise in favor of so diligent and clear-headed a representative: the document is as follows:—

The River Plate, after Brazil, is the best customer the Americans have in the southern continent, for, although Columbia figures a little higher, that country includes all the Pacific Republics as well, the returns of import and export trade with the U. States for 1869 being—

Brazil	$80,981,529
Arg. Rep. and Uruguay	19,037,170
Columbia	10,372,018

River Plate produce consists of articles suitable for American manufactures which can be raised cheaper in other countries than in the U. States. The returns of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, from 1868 to 1871 shew an immense increase of wool imports in spite of the tariff. Lynch's tables for New York shew as follows:—

1868.	1869.
lbs. 23,106,752	42,710,812
1870.	1871.
28,559,298	78,219,089

Sheepskins had risen, from 6,123 bales in 1869, to 28,861 the following year, but in 1871 the extra duty reduced them to 1,839 bales.

The wool-clip of the U. States is estimated thus—

1869	1870	1871
million lbs.	million lbs.	million lbs.
177	163	146

The effects of the Protection tariff will soon be felt if the decline in native produce and increase in foreign imports goes on in inverse ratio, and foreign manufactures are imported in spite of prohibitory duties, at the same time that a rise is noted in the River Plate, Cape and Australian wool-markets. Protection will produce the contrary of what is intended.

The hide-imports of New York from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo shew as follows—

1870	1871
1,177,706	1,408,216

The imports from Brazil and other countries footed up 1,928,749 hides, and the produce of the U. States was 870,742. Meantime Mr. Schenck asserted that the Americans imported fewer hides than they produced.

The importation of hides at New York for 4 years was—

1868	1869
1,777,700	2,213,146
1870	1871
2,233,570	2,466,223

The U. States being unable to pay for our produce in kind have to draw on England for the amount, the latter country thus feeding her trade and commerce, by paying us back in exports.

Some years ago Buenos Ayres imported shoes and boots from North America, but the Protection tariff has dried up the trade, and now we get our shoes elsewhere: here are the import tables of Buenos Ayres for 1868—

	pair
Great Britain	456,783
France	203,076
Belgium	20,745
Italy	34,399
Brazil	60,675
Germany	5,086
Spain	2,085

The statistical Department of Washington shews that the imports from the River Plate give a balance of 12½ million dollars over the value exported thither from the U. States between 1867 and 1870. The balance of trade in favor of Brazil was still greater, the U. States having to pay that country in cash no less than 25 million dollars for the year ending June 30th 1869. With all other S. American States the balance is also against the U. States.

If the President and the Congress really wish to promote trade with Spanish America let them study the diplomatic and consular reports published in 1870, which shew why the trade with N. America has declined, and how injuriously the tariff works.

Take the trade of the Argentine Republic with England and France as follows—

IMPORTED FROM

	England	France
1865	$8,016,601	$6,661,961
1866	9,568,711	7,598,673
1867	10,197,007	9,106,333
1868	9,795,005	11,011,155

EXPORTED TO

	England	France
1865	$2,137,302	$5,169,028
1866	2,825,388	5,352,614
1867	4,182,580	8,272,270
1868	3,825,517	8,879,172

A similar increase is observable in our trade with Italy, Holland, Spain and India, while the U. States remain in the background.

There is not a single line of steamers between North America and the River Plate, whereas we have English, French and Italian lines everyday increasing, from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Falmouth, Southampton, Antwerp, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa &c. The surplus capital of England, France and other countries is being lucratively invested in the River Plate, but nothing from the United States.

Here it may be proper to quote what American manufacturers say of the Protection tariff, such as Mr. Harris of Rhode Island:

"How can American sheep-farmers, who raise fine wools, gain any advantage from the present tariff, which offers a premium for contraband, by shutting our ports to that staple and cheapening it for other markets. The tariff is killing our sheep-industry."

Senator Mahony in the *Providence Journal* says—"Our tariff has caused a fall in the European wool-markets, enabling English, French and German manufacturers to obtain fine wools cheaper than ever known in the U. States, and export their manufactures to us paying only 60 per cent. duties, whereas the import daty on wool is from 100 to 130 per cent. to the manifest prejudice of 50 per cent. against our manufacturers.

The export of wool from Buenos Ayres shews as follows:—

	Antwerp million lbs	France million lbs	Italy million lbs
1864	41	14	1¾
1865	62¾	26	1¼
1866	59	—	2¾
1868	68¾	43	4¾

The protection tariff on wool not only affects manufactures but also the price of the raw material in the U. States, and it is remarkable what a falling-off there is in sheep-farming in the States in the last four years, since the tariff was put on. Most wools imported are of inferior quality, as for carpetting, valued at 1,031,9818, in 1870, which do not compete with fine home wool, but the latter is so dear, from duties, that it is now scarcely used even for mixing, in American fabrics. Thus Protection proves suicidal policy. The Commissioner of Agriculture in 1869 pointed out this decline, yet adhered to the high tariff, saying:

"Numbers of sheep farmers state that their expenses exceed their gains, and in the last 4 years it is notorious that sheep-farming has paid worse than any other business, so much so that 4 millions (more probably 8 millions) of fine sheep have been melted down for their grease, which shews that Protection is necessary".

The *Woollen Manufacturing Report* of July 1871 admits this great decline in sheep-farming and tries to explain it in plausible ways, in spite of the convincing figures adduced.

Let me observe that the interests created by Protection must be in great measure respected, and I urge no hasty legislation in the matter. But, surely, it is possible to amend the tariff in such way as to favor the public interests and welfare, and encourage native manufactures without creating a monopoly.

OUR LIMITS WITH PARAGUAY

Last week we published a Bolivian view of the Chaco question, from Dr. Matienzo's pamphlet on the Bermejo and Gualamba territory; before many days we expect a Paraguayan version of the same "cause celebre", since we read that a plenipotentiary has arrived from Asuncion to confer with the Argentine Government, and the official paper of the Paraguayan Executive declares that the Vice-president of the Republic and his Ministers have drawn up a protest against the occupation of the Chaco by General Vedia pursuant to President Sarmiento's decree. This will probably give rise to long-winded epistles on both sides which the general public will have neither time nor inclination to read. Under these circumstances we venture to lay before our readers a statement of the case both for plaintiff and defendant, as it now stands, *pendente lite*, without offering an opinion as to the merits on either side.

The Argentines say that their boundary line on the Chaco side, according to old documents and treaties, was defined as the 22nd degree of South Latitude, which cuts the River Paraguay about midway between Pan-de-Azucar and Salvador, say 220 miles above Asuncion. They have always adhered to this claim, and when after the fall of Rosas an Argentine commissioner was sent to Asuncion to arrange the opening of the rivers and demarcation of limits a treaty was agreed on between Carlos Antonio Lopez and the commissioner, Derqui, whereby the Vermejo was to form the boundary between the two Republics, the Argentine Legislature refused to confirm such an arrangement, as being a flagrant violation of their rights. If a clever diplomatist had been sent soon after to take up the negotiations it is likely Lopez would have ceded as far as the 22nd parallel as demanded, for he was only too glad to see Paraguay relieved of the long blockade established by Rosas, and allowed to have free commerce with the exterior world.

When the Triple Alliance was formed the Argentines asserted in Art. 16 their claim to the Chaco as high as Lat. 22., and now when their special envoy has thought fit to retire from Asuncion the Argentine Government vindicates its title to the disputed territory by issuing a decree for its occupation, and appointing a Governor.

Art. 16 of the said treaty is to this effect—

In order to avoid the discussion and wars which questions of boundaries involve it is established that the Allies shall exact from the Government of Paraguay definitive boundary treaties with their respective Governments upon the following bases—The Argentine Republic shall be divided from the Republic of Paraguay by the rivers Parana and Paraguay until meeting the boundaries of the empire of Brazil at Bahia Negra. On the left bank of the Paraguay the boundary with Brazil shall be the Rio Apa.

The Paraguayans say on the other hand—the Argentines have never had right or title to any territory north of the Bermejo, nor ever pretended to exercise any jurisdiction there, either in the long tyranny of Francia or under the Lopez regimes; whereas the only settlement made there has been by Paraguay, in establishing Villa Occidental, first called New Bordeaux, with settlers brought out from France by Lopez, and subsequently with Paraguayan woodcutters. The Triple Alliance was formed with the professed purpose of expelling the tyrant Lopez, but not to strip Paraguay of an inch of territory: therefore it can nowise confirm any claim rightfully or wrongfully pre-existent.

As the question now stands it is likely the Argentines will remain in possession of Villa Occidental and whatever other portion they may choose to occupy, while Paraguay and Bolivia will both protest, each claiming the sole right and title. Old documents are often obscure and contradictory, and if the matter were left to the arbitration of the United States or other foreign power it would puzzle the cleverest jurisconsult to decide which of the three claimants is the right one. But when we remember that Paraguay has been in possession of the disputed territory for more than 50 years, and yet has nothing to shew but a dozen wood-cutters, ranchos and cabbage-gardens it strikes us that "the game is not worth the candle," and that although Gen. Vedia and his successors hold possession for the same length of time the middle of the next century will find Villa Occidental and the Chaco Gualamba the same as they are to-day.

Meantime it must be borne in mind that a force of occupation will always cost this country something, without any possible advantage in return, and as the country around Villa Occidental is all swamp and jungle that can be of no use for immigrants, it might be advisable for the Argentine Government to imitate the policy of Russia in selling Alaska territory to the Americans, and offer to cede the right to this Gualamba country in consideration for a certain sum from either Bolivia or Paraguay. The mails just arrived from Europe inform us that Holland has now concluded an arrangement for ceding to Great Britain the Dutch possessions on the Coast of Guinea and the island of Sumatra for a bulk sum of money.

One thing is pretty certain, that none of the three claimants are disposed to fight for the question at issue, nor are Bolivia and Paraguay in a position to go to war if even they wished it. We have seen that Gen. Vedia's occupation of Villa Occidental on the 18th. inst. was performed in the quietest and pleasantest manner possible, and the Chaco is now *de facto* Argentine territory as far as the 22nd. parallel. The navigation of the Vermejo which now seems fairly solved by Señor Roldan will throw open the only portion of the Chaco of any value, so long closed by the jealousy of Francia and Lopez: it will, moreover, afford an outlet to Bolivian trade and products, which that country so much needs. Under these circumstances we could wish to see the Argentine, Paraguayan and Bolivian representatives sign a treaty of *uti possidetis* in favor of Mr. Roldan and the company he represents, the whole terminating with a grand diplomatic banquet, which is invariably the best medium for arriving at an "entente cordiale".

ARGENTINE CLAIM TO THE GRAN CHACO.

As we have given a synopsis of the Bolivian and Paraguayan claims to the Chaco, besides a brief statement of the nature of the Argentine assertion in support of the 22nd. parallel as the frontier-line of this Republic, it may not be amiss to reproduce the arguments of Señor Trelles rebutting the case made out by Dr. Matienzo, the Bolivian advocate. Our readers for the most part regard it as a kind of Sleswig Holstein difficulty, which nobody can clearly understand, but, for those who wish to study it in all its bearings the article of Señor Trelles will be found interesting.

The Argentine essayist begins by reminding Dr. Matienzo that the territorial existence of Bolivia dates only from May 9th. 1825, when the Argentine Congress passed a law to that effect, which Bolivia accepted as the Magna Charta of her independence. Hence there is no necessity for disturbing the dusty records of the old colonial regime, since the various States of South America have always dated their claims from the period of Independence, as Bolivia herself has done in treating with Chile, and it is a principle laid down by the Law of Nations that no State can reasonably ignore a rule already followed by her in dealings with other States.

The reason alleged by Bolivia for dating her Independence previous to the revolution of Buenos Ayres, in 1810, will not stand scrutiny, for although there was a local movement at Chuquisaca in 1809, which was speedily suppressed, the declaration of Bolivian Independence was only made on August 6th, 1825. If the Bolivians refuse to accept the *uti possidetis* as dated from 1810, there is no reason why they should not go back as far as 1780, when the 'pronunciamientos' in Upper Peru were certainly the first efforts to shake off the yoke of Spain, and when there was neither any outline of the Argentine Republic, nor even an Audiencia at Buenos Ayres, this country being entirely subject to the Audiencia of Charcas (except the Cuyo provinces, which belonged to that of Chile).

By granting Bolivia such a starting point as 1780, it would follow that she could lay claim to the territories which now form the Argentine, Paraguayan, and Oriental Republics, which would be a new reading of the *uti possidetis*, with a vengeance. This again shows how wisely the various Republics have agreed in accepting the revolution of 1810 as the date of their nativity, from which to derive the *uti possidetis*, and a delineation of frontiers.

Dr. Matienzo tries to make capital out of the treaty concluded in Buenos Ayres in 1865, whereby he says it was admitted that the fact of long possession was not to constitute territorial rights, and this is the very reason why the Argentine Republic may yet lay claim to Tarija, Mojos and Chiquitos. The Argentine Congress of 1820, in its law of Dec. 30th, accorded to Tarija the same rights as to the other Argentine Provinces, which, however, the usurpation by Bolivia has always deprived her of. This is manifestly a question of sovereignty and territorial integrity for the Argentine Republic, and also for the Province of Tarija, so long deprived of her Argentine rights. The same is true of the Provinces of Mojos and Chiquitos, improperly retained by Bolivia.

After the War of Independence controversies arose between the River Plate Provinces and Bolivia for the possession of Atacama, Tarija and Chiquitos, which were frontier departments. All through the war, from 1816 to 1825, Atacama was defended by the people of Salta as a portion of their territory against the Spanish forces, but in the latter year General Miller, Governor of Potosi, sent to the Governor of Salta, claiming the department in question and, without waiting for a reply, marched in his troops and occupied Atacama. In October 1825 General Alvear and Dr. Diaz Velez arrived at Potosi as Argentine envoys to demand from General Bolivar the restitution of Tarija and Atacama.

General Bolivar received them very kindly and said he considered it was an act of rebellion (anarquico) for the Municipality of Tarija to declare that province united to Bolivia, and that as it had plainly belonged to Salta before the war he would at once order its restitution; but as regarded Atacama it had belonged to the jurisdiction of Potosi and must remain with General Miller. The envoys were therefore requested to renounce all claim to Atacama and recognize the independence of Bolivia, satisfying themselves with the department of Tarija. Alvear and Diaz Velez replied that their powers did not extend so far, but that Gen. Bolivar could see with half an eye that the law passed by the Argentine Congress on the 9th of May (1825) recognized the Independence of Bolivia or Upper Perú, adding that they hoped His Excellency the Liberator would immediately order the evacuation of Tarija.

Accordingly, in the despatch dated Nov. 17th 1825 from the Palace of Chuquisaca, the secretary of Government advises Alvear and Diaz Velez that the required orders have been given, but that in case the demand of Gen. Arenales, Governor of Salta, for the department of Atacama be renewed the Government of Upper Perú will re-claim Tarija. Col. O'Connor was at the time in command at Tarija, and the Bolivian Congress countermanded the order of Bolivar, which was never carried out. Thus the Argentines got neither Atacama nor Tarija after all.

Sor Trelles contrasts the straightforward conduct of Brazil with the policy of Bolivia, and shews that the Imperial Cabinet of Rio Janeyro refused to accept territory which was not of Portuguese origin. When the patriot armies beat the Spaniards at Santa Cruz de la Sierra and obliged Col. Sebastian Ramos to evacuate that city they offered him honorable terms, but he refused, and preferred to make an arrangement with the Governor of Matto Grosso, by virtue of which the Brazilian frontier commander pushed forward forces to occupy the Province of Chiquitos. No sooner was this known at Rio Janeyro than the Cabinet of San Cristovao issued a decree condemning the conduct of the Matto Grosso authorities and ordering the recall of the Imperial troops "seeing that both the Laws of Nations and the Treaties with Spain forbade Brazil from acquiring territory in such a manner".

In a future essay Sor. Trelles promises to give us the full delineation of limits which the quarrelsome ancestors of the present races of Argentines and Bolivians left open to so much discussion. It is needless to remind our readers that everyone of the Spanish Republics in Central or South America has questions of frontiers pending with some or all of its neighbors—

Moral. Would it not be better for the peace of these countries if all such questions were postponed till the Greek Kalends?

TRINITY CHURCH AND SCHOOL

LOMAS DE ZAMORA.

It has been sometimes remarked—though, we presume, only by parties who do not look much below the surface of things—that foreigners, and especially the English-speaking portion of them, do not manifest that interest in the political and social questions relating to the internal administration etc. of this country which they should do; and this indifference is accounted for by the assertion that we come here with the sole idea of making money as fast as possible, and returning to our native land to enjoy it. It has been said that our ideas are so purely commercial that nothing interests us beyond exports and imports, land sales, ets., investments, and, in fact, money making in any way. But a more eloquent refutation of the above could scarcely be had than in the interesting ceremony which was witnessed Monday evening, at the Lomas de Zamora, where, within a few yards of the line of the Great Southern Railway, and only a few squares from the station, the English and American families resident in the neighborhood, together with many friends from the city, assembled to witness the laying of the corner-stone of a building destined for a church and school for the rapidly increasing Protestant community of Las Lomas and neighborhood.

Nor is this a solitary instance of such

fessor was in quarantine when the satute came, and wrote a reply on board the Hassler. It speaks well for your President this polite attention; I suppose he knew the Professor in the States. People wonder here that a man of such vast experience as Sarmiento, and who thoroughly understands his country, does not put his shoulder to the wheel and, with Governor Castro, manage that all those camp and town assassins be lynched 'incog,' that is to say lynched by mistake. The thing might easily be done by giving the proper instructions to the camp authorities when sent out to catch an assassin. That Tandil affair is a frightful scandal; and yet, after all, what have the Tandil people done?

A well known artillery officer of this place, Colonel Aldecoa, has just died. Colonel Razor will succeed him.

There is evidently something up today at the fort. Orders have been sent outside for all the garrisons of Paysandu, Salto, Fray Bentos, Carmelo, in fact every place, to fall in and report themselves at headquarters, under General Castro. It will take a few days to bring all this about, but about the 20th inst. Castro strikes his tent and marches against the rebels. He will sweep the whole country, and drive the Blancos either over the border or into the Uruguay—that's the programme; whether it will be carried out or not is the question. Aparicio, according to latest news, is encamped at the Chileno, and Valdez at Cardozo; Gallarza, with 400 men, is on the Biscuit.

Mr. Geoghegan, former proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, was here to look round for another Victoria. Messrs. Duggan and Hearne have been doing the Buceo baths; both gone up. C. Connolly, former editor of *Weekly Telegraph* is still here, but leaves in the Olbers. The place looks cheerful with so many Buenos Ayreans; but they are mere swallows—here to-day, and there to-morrow.

War is resolved on—nothing here now but fight. The arms of the country ought to be changed. Two hands with long facones, with sheep and cattle in the distance. We fight now and fight in real earnest. The Republic is fatigued at old Battle's campaigning, mere milk and water affairs. Prepare your readers for a tremendous engagement; the armies, according to last diligences, are approaching each other; Kilkenny herself will be outdone when the vanguards meet. The situation now is one of critical impatience; that is the definition, and Gomensoro himself is so impatient that he positively runs along the street in the morning when making for the Government-house. Capt. Paulier of the Union regiment has not broken his as was rumoured, but is preparing to march. The 2nd Regiment National Guards left yesterday to join General Suarez at Las Piedras, which pretty little place is turned inside out by the squads of soldiers that now infest the town. Government has ordered all the available forces to be got ready for the war. The Chief of police here has been ordered to count all the Blancos in the town; this looks like business.

The Cámara has been summoned to meet on Monday on business of the most urgent importance—methinks a loan. The whole city has been startled by the rumour that ex Pres. Batlle is not going to Europe at all, but about to start a soap and candle factory at the Aguada. I have looked the matter up and can assure you that there is not one word of truth in it.

The new ministry, they say will be:
Civil war, Dr. Regunaga.
Hacienda, Dr. Alvarez.
Government, Dr, Rucker.
Foreign affairs, Dr. Ellauri.

All Doctors of law—all lawyers—oh Moses! and this the very cabinet that proclaims War, War and WARREE.

One piece of good news is that the troops have been ordered to vacate the church of Colonia which up to the present has been used as a cuartel.

Colonel Razor, (Navaja) has marched out with two pieces to join Castro. Have your readers noticed that of late Castro every week is getting a couple of pieces for himself from town, soon there wont be a piece left in the city.

A Special Minister, I hear for certain, goes to the States. All the quidnunes are posed to know the object of the mission. I could tell you, but I dare not. Of one thing you may rest assured—that his new Excellency the new Minister will come from Washington as he goes. The Banda Oriental is well known at the White House; better for it that it were not altogether so well known.

There has been a good deal of the new broom business at the Government-house. Nearly all the aides-de-camp have been sent off; and the band of music (Tom hates even a fiddler) that usually plays before the President's house has been stopped. All the public offices are to open at eleven o'clock and close at four. Will the clerks stand this?

Then there is to be a species of Mikado-Embassy expedition to Europe, to arrange with our maccaroni friends' special mission to Italy. Muños is the man, with Bustamante and Ramirez as secretaries; they go in the national war steamer Coquimbo.

Yesterday nearly all the Blanco officers that came to spend the armistice left town. There was tremendous weeping amongst the girls, and any number of Kathleen Mavourneens in even the most fashionable circles.

Rebolle will be our new Chief of Police, and Pagola the Commander of the Army of Reserve. Pedro Flores will be Port Captain. You all know Don Pedro; he is, 'par excellence,' the right man in the right place—I believe that's the expression.

Tom Gomensoro is preparing his address to the country. If I can find time I will send you a free translation, since you say you liked the other. Tom will expose himself and his views to the public, so that they will serve as bases of the durance of the Government.

On the Bolsa to-day it was said that the foreigners and merchants are preparing a strong demonstration in favor of peace. The Government people don't relish the idea at all. If it comes off ten thousand people will walk arm in arm through Calle 25 de Mayo, to the Fort. I hope it will come off—if it does I will send you a full and true report. We want some such pressure on these civil war gentlemen. When the 10,000 men are at the fort, the slightest mistake might throw the fat into the fire. So best, methinks, 'tis on the cards. Query, who was Tom Gomensoro's grandfather?

The Agassiz party visited yesterday the National museum, and were highly delighted with it. After all, perhaps, they won't visit Buenos Ayres, as Agassiz is in a hurry to the Falklands to visit the rivers of stone, and above all, Mount Viale.

Yesterday the war gong was sounded. A herald was despatched to Aparicio's camp to announce the squashing of the armistice and the resumption of the fight within four days after the service of the notice upon him.

The state of this place has altered immensely since my last. The telegrams from Buenos Ayres have fairly shocked us all. We could bear up with our own troubles, and even close our eyes to the future, but the sorrows of Buenos Ayres have touched us to the quick. We deplore your state, and only wish that the steamers stopped running and the wires were cut, to save us from the heartrending intelligence which carries the iron into the very soul. You might have awaited more prosperous times to throw out the suggestion of the Banda Oriental joining the Argentine Republic. Bad as we are ourselves, we should be ten times worse off as an Argentine province. The very idea is fallacious. It has shocked many of your Oriental friends; and, believe me, if this country is ever to think of wedlock, your republic will not be the 'novio.' The real Oriental Republic should consist of Uruguay, Entre Rios, Misiones, Corrientes, and Paraguay. The Rivers Plate, Parana, and Uruguay are our natural boundaries. Nobody will ever live to see the thing carried out, but it is the dream of Oriental politicians, and just as legitimate a hope as that expressed by Mr. Elizalde to Sir Edward Thornton.

There are people who still talk of peace, but they belong not to the Government. If the senators would resign, peace could then be arranged. Now I am told on tolerably good authority that there is an effort made to get these senators to resign. Let us hope that it will succeed. If they have the least spark of patriotism they will do so, for the country is going headlong to the dogs, and another year's civil war will wipe the republic off the River Plate map. I am trying to make out a list of these senators to send it to you for publication. Will you believe it? there is not one man in fifty who can give all their names.

President Gomensoro insists that there is no possibility of peace, except by first fighting the Blancos and annihilating them. As well might he try to annihilate all the ants in the country as to exterminate the Blancos. It was said years ago that the town was Blanco and the camp Colorado. But now that is changed; the town is Blanco, the camp is Blanco, and every one in the country is Blanco—since the Blancos mean peace, and the Colorados civil war.

Is it not truly wretched to see in a republican nation one man trying to rule the whole country against its will, its interests, its hopes, its aspirations. North, South, East and West there is one howl for peace—yet Mr. Gomensoro, a Republican President, in the face of all this says, there must be no peace, but war, war and warree. It is at least to be hoped that this bellicose ruler will gird on his sword and march out himself; a man so determined on war should head his own legions—here he has no business, the whole feeling of the place is dead against him. The newspapers print everything save the truth; in their columns you will find His Excellency this, and His Excellency that—but let the STANDARD, that is read by everyone in this city who understands English, fearlessly speak up—

The foreigners are for peace.
The natives are for peace.
The city is for peace.
The camp is for peace.

The whole country is against this Gomensoro, and the day is by no means far off when he will learn this to his cost.

I have no news to send you; there is nothing in the place worth writing about, save the villainy of politicians who are determined to ruin this beautiful country. This morning Mr. J. B. Sala, from Buenos Ayres, held possession of the public credit office; he brought down the Platense bonds which to-day were all paid off at par. Strange to say, these bonds were not in patacons but in sterling; what the object of this was I leave you to guess; the bonds were evidently issued for the London market, but caught up in Buenos Ayres at a handsome shave, and are now paid off at par. Talking of Finance, I hear that the great Castro debt recognized by Batlle is thrown out by Gomensoro; there is much talk about this business, but very little said that is intended for publication.

President Gomensoro's family have at last arrived. They come from Salto, to where he belongs. The special missions to Italy and the United States appear to have burst up. Tejedor's note to the British Chargé settles all the bother about Italian claims etc.; the Government adopts it as its text. Both countries are in the same boat; and, sink or swim, Tejedor's answer does for all.

M. LeMaistre has been down here for the last few weeks. He does not go to Entrope at present, but goes up to Buenos Ayres. I have my eye on him. He is not the man to turn public translator for his countrymen, and when the Foreign Minister least expects it he will tell him so too. The late question between Germany and Brazil has possibly escaped the attention of Dr. Tejedor. It would be well for his Excellency to read the case up: there are German claims to be urged on both sides of the Plate, and Prince Bismarck has already given proof that he stands no nonsense.

The telegrams to the Club and the Bolsa will, of course, keep you instructed in all the sales here. Business at the barracas was never brisker. One party from Buenos Ayres came down here the other day, and bought up everything, even to the sweepings of the barracas, hardly condescending to ask the price. We have never had such a year as this before in the Mount. All have made money; all have balances at the bank. Even the old Fomento shares have awakened and risen within the last week five per cent.; and all this in spite of Mr. Gomensoro and his war party.

When I think of what this country might be with a few years' peace and a good, economical Government, I feel the terrible crimes of all these rampant Oriental patriots. Gomensoro, however, cannot blow hot and cold. He says it must be war. Then let him march himself; let him head his ranks. The country is prepared for the loss, should his Excellency be the very first shot down.

PASSENGER ARRIVED PER S. S. NEVA.

March 9th, 1872.

Mr. J. L. Baker, Jos. Bruce and 2 sisters, Mrs. Bruce and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce, Mr. Master and 3 children, J W Nash, Carbonell, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelwright, A R Needle, Mrs. Jenkner, Mr. Meyer, J Lloyd, Tyndall, Mrs. Krell and Servant, Mr. McDougall, J Cocker, Cassafouth, Oest, A C Lumber, P K Vecchas, J de Bargnerbli Figueria, B Farmhés, M V Perez, Madame Phi Jew with 36 adults and 5 children.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 2, 1872.

Large transaction in this and the Montevideo wool market were spoken of to-day as concluded since the entry of the Others. One house is said to have bought unusually largely. The payments to-day on the Bolsa for wool bought during the week were heavy. The following were the sales in the North market this morning—

15000	arr of wool at	94
2000	do	88
1000	do	86
1500	do	94

Sold out of Deposits.

2500 arr. from 85 to 95

In the South market to-day Messrs. Corrales and Wehmann sold 100 arr wheat at 135.

300 arr old wheat from Mr. J. Davidson's estancia at 130.

The Government has empowered the directors of the Bienhechora Company to invest a part of its funds in Cedulas Hipotecarias. The measure is considered a good one.

The cars of the National Tramway Company have now been running for a week. The traffic is represented as excellent, although only a small portion of the company's line is at present opened, the line from the south Market to the killing-ground.

The Argentine Tramway Co. (Billinghurst lines, is doing a splendid traffic and which according to present receipts yields 12 per cent. per annum to the shareholders.

The saladeristas of Montevideo have fixed the following prices for their 'frens,' viz:—30 reals for carne-gorda, 26 for the Bonite, and 24 for the Havana beef. A few days before two saladeros of Sta. Candida and Guralegnayem contracted for 20 to 25 thousand quintals of beef for Brazil and Havana at reserved rates. In Buenos Ayres an offer of 27 reals for carne-gorda for Brazil was refused.

The exports of produce from Montevideo between the 15th and 29th ult. were as follow:—

77,780 dry cow-hides.
19,192 salted do.
2,115 dry horse do.
2,539 salted do.
3,132 calfskins.
180 bales sheepskins.
1,019,532 kilos jerked beef.
312 pipes tallow.
6,955 bales wool.
2,000 bags flour.
200 live mules.
45 tons guano.

Besides many lesser items.
No clearances to-day.

March 4th. 1872.

There was news from Montevideo published in a bulletin form. It amounted, however, to little, simply the rupture of all peace negociations and the resumption of the wretched civil war, of which everyone in the Plate is long since sick.

The Rydal Hall has entered. The Olbers will be out of quarantine in the morning.

The new National Bank in Montevideo is much talked of on 'Change, and as it will bring fifteen millions patacons fresh capital to the Plate, it is welcomed by all. It does, however, seem probable that in the present miserable attitude of Oriental affairs the establishment of such an institution is ill-timed until the complete pacification of that country. Montevideo to-day has more banks than even its business can well support.

The Navia Bank, 600,000 m/n
" Banco Comercial, 1,132,509 m/n,
" London and R. P. Bank, 1,000,000 m/n.
" Maua Bank, 2,500,000 m/n.
" Wanklyn Bank, 600,000 m/n.
" Hipothecary Bank, 2,000,000 m/n.
" Franco Platense Bank, 250,000 m/c.
" Oriental Bank, 337,500.

Thus Montevideo has at present to support eight banks with an aggregate paid-up capital of eight and a half millions of patacons; if to these we add the new National Bank with an effective capital of fifteen millions, it must be obvious that either a large portion of such capital must seek second and third class investment to find employment, or be sent up to this market; if not, it must remain idle in the bank vaults in Montevideo. There is no more potent agent for a country's progress than cheap money; there is no more insidious snare than a plethora of banks; and if it is the intention of the English capitalists to start a bank in Montevideo, by far the safest plan for them to adopt is to buy up both the Commercial and Maua Banks, and with the joint business of those concerns made a good solid start.

The great news of the day on 'Change this morning was the proposed new railway from Ensenada to Dolores. Already application has been made to the Government for the concession, and it is proposed to form a local joint-stock company to carry it out. The importance of Ensenada as a port is at present but slightly known, but before the end of the year, when all the new saladeros now going up are working, people will open their eyes to the result. All the shipmasters who have been discharging or loading at Ensenada speak in the very highest terms of that port. Already three foreign vessels are discharging railway material in that port. Communication by rail between B. Ayres and Ensenada is but a question of at most another three months, and with the new line running into the very heart of the south camps Ensenada would soon become the great emporium of south produce, as San Nicolas is now fast becoming in the north.

There are rumors to the effect that by the 1st of next May through telegrams can be sent from this city to Valparaiso. Mr. Lumas has made arrangements with the Governm at for placing additional wires for the service of the company from here to the Arroyo Medio, which completes the link.

The Santa Fe Legislature has, on the application of Messrs. Billinghurst and Co., concessionaires of the Rosario R.R., passed a law authorizing the laying of the rails from Arroyo Medio into Rosario, and furthermore granted to the concessionaires all the public lands they may require for stations etc. This, therefore, settles the business so far.

The new Mutual Gas Company promises to be a great success. Half the shares are already taken up, and to-day 20,000 patacone more were subscribed.

The law-courts have countermanded the order which had been given to sell by auction the station-lands intended for the National Tramway Co., at present in the hands of Messrs. Clark and Parchard. It appears the order for sale was obtained during the absence of Messrs. Punchard's agent, at Montevideo, and on his return the sale which was advertised for the 3rd inst. was stopped.

In the wool markets the same activity reigns, and prices in the Once this morning reached 100 per arr. The sales were as follows—

3500	arr. fine wool at	$100
2000	do	96
2000	lambs	82
1500	do	85
1000	wool	88
2500	do.	89

Sold out of Deposit.

2500 arr wool 85 to 98

In the South market the following were the principal sales—

1000	arr at	86
960	do	100
800	do	96
3000	do	92
1200	do lambs	78-80
200	do	72
8000	do dep. wool	97

March, 5th, 1872.

In Cedulas Hipotecarias 8,800 sold at 95, but there is much said respecting the deduction for the March interest which brings the price of Cedulas really down to 94½, this question has given rise to great dispute, but four or five parties who have sold have come into the new arrangement.

A large sale of Argentine Bank shares was made at after-hours, 145 shares sold at 15 premium.

Central Argentine Railway—Ten shares sold at par, at which rate there are buyers.

The most pleasing news to-day was the payment of the Entre Riano bonds. The President of the Public Credit Office pays off all the back coupons, and notifies that henceforward every quarter these coupons will be paid regularly at Concepcion. It is suggested that the Government ought to make the coupons payable in this city.

The Directors of the Hipothecary Bank have named Sr. Artola as supplementary Escribano, and henceforward only the ordinary title deeds will require to be exhibited, the Directors having waived the rule of 10 years title, a point which only the STANDARD called attention to. The examination of titles will now be the same as in the Provincial Bank.

Respecting the wheat market we have the following—3,000 fanegas in market; prices flat; quotations as follows:—

Best, 9 a. and upwards, 145-150.
Good, 8½ a. 8-16, 125-135.
Regular, 8-2, 8-6, 110-120.
Inferior—No weights, 80-100.

Money continues most abundant. There are some 700,000 bonds to be delivered for the end of the month, the money to carry them will only cost 8 per cent. One large lot, 300,000, is however, bought for foreign order. If all these bonds are taken up, the bulls will carry the market before them.

The most surprizing success seems to attend Col. Church's line of steam navigation up the Bolivian tributaries of the Amazon. Letters have been received from the Col., who has a wide circle of friends in this city, stating that he has now two new steamers, the Explorador and Silver State, running in the river Madera, the navigation of which is reported as easy and excellent.

March 11; 1872.

During business hours things looked flat; the King in Montevideo, one of the principal bulls off on a honeymoon excursion; and none of the speculators willing to enter the ring. Naturally everything ruled flat, but at after hours nearly 100,000 bonds were bought for outside account. This at once caused a stir in the market, and for the first time since the creation of bonds as a national security, they touched 75. Never before has this figure been obtained, and when a few years ago it was fixed as the nominal value of the home debt then taken by the bank, it was never supposed that in so short a time prices would reach that valuation. Three months ago we predicted that bonds would touch this figure, and although the STANDARD was the only paper in Buenos Ayres that hazarded the assertion, some stultified native colleagues hinted at our bearing the Bolivia is certainly giving great signs of progress. English and American Engineers are now spread over the whole of that republic. The Bolivian Government has named Dr. Mariano Reyes Cardona as minister plenipotentiary to Brazil and the Argentine Republic, he is considered the best informed man in Bolivia in the question of limits, and comes specially to arrange the great question of the Gran Chaco.

The following table of passengers entered and sailed from this port last year may prove interesting:—

January—	Arrivals.	Departures
Europe	2259	101
Parana ports	1199	1166
Uruguay and M. Video	2989	2375
Patagones	4	——
February		
Europe	935	185
Parana	654	466
Uruguay and M. Video	1516	869
Patagones	22	——
March—		
Europe	984	19
Parana	352	445
Uruguay and M. Video	528	379
April—		
Europe	761	246
Parana	78	213
Uruguay and M. Video	8	nil
Patagones	nil	——
May—		
Europe	1222	263
Parana	575	83
Uruguay and M. Video	25	22
Patagones	9	——
June—		
Europe	1273	nil
Parana	1295	1015
Uruguay and M. Video	1309	719
July—		
Europe	654	30
Parana	1028	1028
Uruguay and M. Video	3092	2150
August—		
Europe	474	nil
Parana	1577	984
Uruguay and M. Video	2560	1657
September—		
Europe	495	705
Parana	1277	951
Uruguay and M. Video	2372	1711
Patagones	——	8
October—		
Europe	1016	17
Parana	1557	1479
Uruguay and M. Video	2776	1498
November—		
Europe	1788	25
Parana	2108	1789
Uruguay and M. Video	2685	1568
Patagones	25	7
December—		
Europe	1812	220
Parana	1696	1634
Uruguay and M. Video	2619	2446
Patagones		4
Totals:	49,446	27,458

Thes figures teach much, first the extent of our river and Montevidean trade—second the European passenger traffic. Third the extent the epidemic last year affected passenger traffic of every description, the returns show a nett gain to the country of 22,000 souls. But the number of steamers engaged is out of all proportion with the extent of the traffic.

The Provincial Bank has received a larg consignment of bank notes from the States, beautifully executed, by the New York Bank Note Company.

The Custom House has seized upon a number of chimney clocks and bronze gas fixtures for insufficient valuation. They come consigned to a French house.

Messrs. Billinghurst, Madero, Rom, Caraballassa and Nield have taken the Flores improvement question in hand. Could a large pleasure park in the style of the Central Park New York, or the Phœnix of Dublin be made, it would be an admirable idea, and ought to be supported by Government and Municipality. One million patacons would be more than enough, and with fine carriage drives, &c. through the grounds, and a moderate toll, the place would pay splendidly. The right men are in the right place if they only go the right way about it; every man of family or position in the city would take a share or two, say 100 pats. each—the shares once placed the thing is done. Even in the neighbourhood of Caballito, in the direction of the powder deposit, or say stretching south from Caballito, a splendid track of country hill and dale could be bought for a trifle. It is to be hoped the Flores Committee will take the matter in hand and push it through. The land about the point indicated has the advantage of being well wooded; the park should be at least 1,000 square squares, or if the Caballito or Flores neighbourhood is found too dear, then why not look out for a site between Flores and Belgrano. As for land there is plenty of it; money, there is abundance. We only want the right men to go the right way to work about it. Besides being an immense advantage to the city, it would prove one of the best paying speculations in Buenos Ayres.

The Government of Buenos Ayres seems determined to lose no time in dredging the Boca. D. Luis Huergo, whose appointment, with a salary of $12,000 m/c., was reported last week, is to proceed to put together one of the dredges and the necessary lighters as soon as the pieces come out from England. It is to be hoped the unwholesome work will not be commenced until midwinter.

The Parana is rising so fast that the pilots report 3½ feet in one week. The Uruguay is so low that the steamer Concordia, from Mercedes to Salto, ran aground at Salto, and sustained much injury.

Messrs. Garcia Brothers have opened an office as money-changers at 116, Calle Piedras, Montevideo, and will also take charge of any new loans for the Oriental Government, or business of that kind.

Concordia papers mention that the works of the Eastern Argentine Railway are progressing: the terminus and workshops are being constructed and another batch of 60 workmen is daily expected, besides 340 others engaged.

The Rio Cuarto railway is now so advanced that only 21 miles of earthworks remain to be finished. The plans for the prolonged line from Rio Cuarto to Mendoza were submitted by the National engineers, last Monday, to Government: there are, however, no funds provided for this latter work, but the Government possibly means to ask Congress.

Nearly all the Treasury payments published yesterday were for frontier garrisons, commissioners &c. There was an item of 1500$ to Marzano for printing the Report of the Census of 1869, which has not yet been given round.

The *Boletin Oficial* of to-day publishes a decree by the President, dated Feb, 29th, conceding Messrs. Lumas and Co. permission to lay a cable from Concepcion to the Banda Oriental, to connect the Argentine Republic with the system of wires to Brazil across the Banda Oriental.

It seems the Tropic was 16 days at St. Vincent's, but as so few steamers now touch there no news reached B. Ayres of her being there. The French mail steamers call at Goree, the Pacific line comes from Lisbon direct to Brazil, and some of the Lamport and Holt line now begin to touch at Madeira. The importance of St. Vincent's is on the decline.

At the great tea auction at Bullriehs to-day the attendance was good and the following prices paid:—

Nos. 2—27.	Souchong congou,	12lb boxes,	$12
4—29.	Congou	20lb "	13½
5—30.	"	12lb "	13
6—31.	"	16lb "	16
8—33.	"	12lb "	15
9—34.	"	6lb "	14½
12—37.	Chungfou.	6lb "	12½
13—38.	Finest congou	24lb "	20
14—39.	Orange pekoe,	24lb "	18

March 6, 1872.

The great business of the day was the large sale of wool at San Nicolas by Messrs. Lanus Hermanos & Co. One hundred thousand arb., at reserved price, the buyer Messrs. Benitez & Co. The wool consists of numerous lots which during the season have been purchased by the agents of Messrs. Lanuz and upon which it is said they now net a profit of seventy five thousand patacons—During the last few days the largest sales ever known in this market have been made; some 3 or 4 firms have swept the deposits clean and there is now nothing left save small lots that come in from the country.

March 7th. 1872.

Another extraordinary Custom House affair is talked of in commercial circles, resulting, it is said, in a tremendous loss to the Custom House. The matter is under investigation. A large stock of American flour, supposed to be in deposit, turns out not to be there at all. Probably in a few days the full particulars will be given.

It was stated to-day that the Government had signed the contract for the the railway from Ensenada to Dolores, which we adverted to last Tuesday. The concessionaires, Messrs. George Gowland & Co., purpose crossing the Salado at the Paso Villar, and erecting a commodious station at Magdalena. The scheme is a good one, and likely to prove highly remunerative.

The profits of the branches of the Provincial Bank last year give only 3 per cent., but the deposits received speak for the great prosperity in the rural districts—63 millions currency. Last year not one tenth of this amount could be found in the camp.

To-day the auction of the effects of the bankrupt firm of C. Turmeau & Co. took place. The attendance was good, and prices paid tolerable. We believe the assets will only give to the creditors about 10 per cent.

Mr. Julio Paulet, the well-known saladerista of Montevideo, was on 'Change to-day.

The Alvaro Gomez does not for the rivertrade to or from Salto. The usual passenger steamer arrived yesterday. Trade at Fray Bentos is active, and new buildings are going up.

The Minister of Interior publishes a statement of the public works undertaken or carried out during the last 3½ years, since President Sarmiento's accession to office, viz—

18 Highroads, costing 404,744$fts.
7 Refuge huts in the Cordillera, cost 28,000$f.
10 Bridges, cost 136,240$f.
7 Telegraph lines, all through the Provinces.
5 Railways, surveys or concessions.
5 Surveys for new bridges.
50 subsidies or contracts for steamer and mail-coaches.
20,000$fts. to the Welsh and Entre Rios colonies.
100,000$fts. for taking the Census.
New Departments of Agriculture and civil Engineers opened.
Surveys for wooden Lazzaretto at Martin Garcia.
New Post-office at Rosario $fts. 10,000 and several other items.

The *Spectator* in a recent article on drainage and water-supply shews that the cost of such works is exactly equal to one year's rent of the city, which in Buenos Ayres is about 20 million hard dollars or 4 millions sterling. It is plain that Mr. Billinghurst is not over the mark when he puts down 5 millions sterling for all city improvements.

March 8, 1872.

The Port Captain of Asuncion has published some lengthened rules for shipmasters trading with Paraguay. As now, however, few foreign vessels go up the river so far, it is unnecessary to publish this extraordinary long list of rules.

The great rise in coffee in this market is due solely to local speculation. The Rio reports show a decline in coffee of 300 reis per arroba on highest January rates.

The Directors of the Western Railway have ordered the survey of the new line from Lobos to Saladillo, the works to be begun as soon as the survey is made. This looks like business.

Vessels spoken by the steamer Galatea between Lisbon and Montevideo.

Feb. 15th Norwegian barque Benedeka and British barque Hannah Mary, in 21.18 N. Lat. and 18.14 W. Long., all well, the former steering South, the latter for B. Ayres.

Feb. 25th British steamer Nile in 9.27 S. Lat. and 32.21 W. Long. steering noth, for London.

March 2nd, met at Rio Janeyro the steamers Neva and Bonita for B. Ayres.

The Vesuvio arrived at Montevideo from the Uruguay with a quantity of hides, wool, sheepskins and ostrich feathers of the cargo of the Alvaro Gomez, and reported that vessel as almost entirely stopping the channel, with her hold full of water.

The business in wool in the markets here now is most trifling, scarcely any to be had. The following were the sales at the Once:

1000	arr wool at	$103
1500	do	84
1000	do	98
600	do	82

No carts or wool at the Plaza, and no pile at the Station.

It was announced on 'Change to-day that Mr. Madero, President of the Western Railway Board of Directors, has determined to construct a double track from the Parque to Moron.

SOUTH PLAZA.

March 8th. 1872.

At this plaza very few transactions.
High prices paid viz:—

Wool.

According to class and condition, with more or less burr, &c., was sold at 88$, 85, up to 105@.
Some lambs wool $77, 81.

Dry Hides.

Few lots campo $170 to 173 pesada.

Sheepskins.

Corderitos, $16 doz.
Pelados, 58, 100 do.
Campo 230, 310.
N. B. In great demand. No stock.

Horseskins

Sold from $56 up to 65 each.

Horse-hair

According to class $185 to 192@

Grease and tallow

Bord. in shepping cond. $16.
Campo casck 32.

Cereals

Heavy arrivals:—
Wheat $110 to 135 fanega.
New maize 120 to 150.
Barley 55 to 65
Flour at the mills 24 to 26@.

March 9th. 1872

The absorbing topic on 'Change to-day was the 25 de Mayo invasion. Several native merchants received intelligence of the most heartrending character. The first news, it appears, was altogether deficient of the real facts, the marauders having carried off 150,000 head of cattle, mares, and sheep, and 200 families. Upon authority which none can question, it is asserted that seven eighths of the invaders are gauchos, most of them fellows taken up from frontier service who have run away. This terrible news from the country caused a pause in business to-day. The first men in Buenos Ayres, in the face of such awful news at our very doors, asked, "Where's the Government?"

The balance of the Provincial Bank for the past month gives as follows:—

	Specie.	Paper.
Deposits at 5@ int.	7,576,337	373,785,461
Do. 2 do.	7,870,389	8,146,625
Do. judicial,	208,876	72,311,813
Do. private	381,707	1,512,312
Metallic notes in circulation	5,781,086	
Due by national government	1,169,773	
Do. Mortgage Bank	16,000	
Debts in collection	298,339	21,195,987
Discounts	16,425,210	401,612,187
Cash in hand	4,936,260	47,286,517
Total deposits at interest	15,583,348	401,710,648
Without	595,149	75,488,393
Oficina de Cambios		
Cash on hand	11,396,937	7,076,575

Against a total emission of 292 millions currency.

Thus the bank holds to-day 16 millions pats. and 54 millions currency; perhaps the largest balance ever held by the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, and which will be increased this month by the arrival of specie from Europe, some 4 or 5 millions, which will give a total of 20 mils. patacons held by the bank at the end of the present month; the management of the Provincial Bank is in such excellent hands that we feel some hesitation at pointing to the fact that the increase of capital in the bank vaults seems to have nothing whatever to do with the rate of interest. When the bank held one million pats, and ten millions paper money the rate was the same as to-day, when it holds close on twenty millions patacons and fifty millions paper. The policy of the board is to preserve an uniform interest rate, as far as possible: but with such an immense sum on hand as at present, the board might very safely reduce its rate for the next six months to 6 per cent. In fact, the position of the money market calls for this. At present there are private banks discounting at the same rate as the Provincial Bank. For the masses the Provincial Bank is still the cheapest, but we have yet to see the effect of the present plethora of money in the winter months. The River Plate Bank has its vaults full and is discounting liberally. The Wanklyn Bank has to receive on the loan just done a very large amount of specie. The Maua Bank takes from the market every particle of that rich Brazilian business that formerly was divided. The Carabassa Bank almost rivals the Provincial Bank in the avidity with which it takes from the brokers all the almacenero and other first-class mercantile paper offering in the market. The Argentine Bank has just published its report for the year, which shows the splendid provincial and local business that it now holds. As regards the Franco Platense Bank, it is a Montevidean concern owned by some wealthy capitalists there, but we are unacquainted with the extent of its business in this market. The Provincial Bank, therefore, to hold its ground, must be the first to set the example, and reduce its rate to a figure consistent with the present state of the money market.

market. To-day the tone of the market is so decidedly upwards that holders now speak of 80 and what with the great influx of capital, the splendid gains in produce, and the surplus funds in the hands of merchants, there can be little doubt that that price will ere long be reached. It really only requires a speculator with a little pluck, and say 1,000,000 pats. in money, to carry the bond market before him. The sales to-day were as follows:—

For cash	1,500 at	73½
Do.	3,000	74⅛
At after hours—		
For cash	7,000 at	74⅛
31st March	50,000	74⅜
30th June	20,000	75

In Cedulas, several sales to-day, in all amounting to 21,200 at 95.

The death of Florentin Blanco, a well known almacenero of the Once de Setiembre, was announced to-day. He was run over by a tramway coach in Calle Rivadavia, and lay for three quarters of an hour expiring in the mud in the street. This melancholy affair was much talked of on 'Change.

It appears that the Boyne all but went down in the port of Lisbon, a wave sixty feet high fell on her, and but for her magnificent build she must have perished: the steamer filled with water. Mrs. Phipps, a passenger, was severely wounded. Mrs. Hallack and several other passengers had a most miraculous escape. None of the Lisbon passengers could go ashore and had to go on to England.

Popular Argentina shares—Two sold at 20 pats per share premium, and buyers at this rate. A list of the Rio subscriptions has been received by the News which speaks favorably for the prospects of the company in that quarter.

In the produce markets there was, comparatively speaking, nothing done. A few small sales in the Once. Arrivals from the camp, small. Prices firm, but no wool to be had.

Owing to the unfavorable weather, the auction of the Livingstone property at Almagro amounted to nothing.

The meeting of the Clerks' Provident Association is convened for Wednesday night. We have been requested to invite a punctual attendance.

Exchange ruled to-day at 51, 50⅞, and 51⅛d. At all these rates bills passed.

Orders for gunpipes for the Flores Road go forward to England by this packet.

Money for good bills is very plentiful. Rates from 7 to 9. The enormous amount of specie in the bank is the subject of conversation.

The old Gas Company is studying to improve the quality of its gas, with a view to reduce its rates, by the oxi-hydrogen mixture.

Roads and Bridges offered at 88.

Municipal bonds, sellers 94, buyers 93.

C. Arg. Railway, par.

City of Buenos Ayres Tramway, buyers at 25 premium.

The news from the frontier to-day gave some little satisfaction, although the feeling against the Government is strong in every circle. Even the camp dealers, who come to town to make their purchases, speak of the lawless state of the country in the different partidos. The electioneering business seems to be the only thing attended to. The losses caused by the late raid are somewhat diminished by the recovery of large troops of cattle; but the soldiers sent out from town must remain outside, otherwise the moment they are brought back another invasion may be looked for.

The rain storm on Saturday night did much damage in some of the north streets of the city. Wha ever steps the Municipality took in 1870, after the March storm, to carry off the torrents, seem to be entirely useless, as in many streets the houses were inundated, furniture damaged, and street traffic stopped.

Sr. Don R. Gallegos has proposed to the Rosario Municipality to run a tramway from Rosario to the Saladillo, a distance of say a league and a half. It is thought likely that the concession will be granted.

The auction of the Cordoba Exhibition Building proved a "fiasco," the highest bid 21,000 pats. The Government at once very properly stopped the sale. The building will now be sent to Rio Cuarto for a railway station. The large steam engine sold for 1,352 pats., and the steam pump for 500 pats.

The Municipality has sent to the Government House five books of Municipal Bonds for signature, representing five millions; also the lithographic stones. So it is to be supposed this closes the emission of this class of security.

The Port Captain has despatched the Monadita to the Martin Garcia Canal, under the command of Captain Spur, to catch the pirates said to be in the Islands thereabouts.

The gross traffic receipts on the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway (Limited) from the 1st of January to the 3d. of December, 1871, amounted, on 107 miles, to £151,751, and for the corresponding period in 1870, on 71 miles, to £127,469, showing an increase of £24,282.

South Plaza, March 11.

Wool.

A very fine lot from Magdalena was sold this morning by Mr. Ymar at 120 per ar.

Several others obtained from 86 to 100.

Dry Hides.

Good campo, 170 to 175, pesada.

Sheepskins.

Pelados, 66 to 80 doz.
Campo, 200 to 228 do.

Horse Hair.

From the South, 187 to 192 arr.

Grease and Tallow.

Bord. in shipping con. 16.
Campo cask, 41.

Cereals.

Wheat, 100 to 136.
New maize, 115 to 128
Barley, 60 to 66
Flour at mills, 25 to 27 arr.

March 12, 1872.

The bond market ruled very firm to-day, and prices rose both on time and for cash. The general feeling is that bonds are the best security to be had to-day in the market. Prices keep rising without the efforts of speculators, caused simply by the demand from outside. The push on the market to-day was caused by a bear trying to cover an operation which he has standing open for 15th. At 75 for the end of this month, it was said, a large amount could be had, but at 74⅞ buyers would find nothing. One sale made at after hours at 74⅞, and one hundred patacons paid for the right to demand at the end of the month fifty thous

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
			BRITISH.		
Barque	Sophia	470	Morel	Dec. 9	Arnaud and Autier.
Do.	Woodward	607	Higgen	— 23	Drysdale and Co.
Do.	M A Evans	348	Davies	... 28	Drysdale and Co.
Do.	Alliance	388	Moodien	— 28	Ingwersen.
Barque	Toronto	493	Nicol	Jan. 9	Order.
Barque	Somerville	313	Hill	— 10	Drysdale & Co.
Barque	Asterion	509	Copland	— —	Order.
Barque	J M Morales	513	Foster	— 12	Zimmermann and Co.
Do.	Loraine	515	Felkins	— 13	Drysdale and Co.
Do.	Belle Flower	369	Wood	— 16	Barbour Barclay and Co.
Brig	Annie Barker	355	Innes	... 17	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Celia	329	Turner	— 20	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Lizzie Gillespie	429	Wilson	— 22	Order.
Barque	Constance	313	Kekham	— 22	Daireaux.
Do.	Star of Peace	432	Owens	— 31	E Lecmasson and Co.
Do.	Edward Albro	294	Stump	Feb 6	Freyer Bros.
Brigantine	Maria Cranwell	220	Perkins	— 22	Devotto Bros.
Barque	Torryburn	448	Copp	— 24	Shaw and Co.
Do.	Maggie P S Lord	455	Hobbs	— 25	Drysdale and Co
Barque	Truncula	318	Way	March 6	Madero.
Brigantine	Electra	221	Martin	— 7	Heaton and Co.
Barque	Anne McNair	597	Fenton	— 10	Hale and Co.
			AMERICAN.		
Brigantine	John Sherwood	529	Berry	Dec. 25	Drysdale & Co.
Barque	Chaimette	849	Talbot	Jan. 26	Gas Co.
Barque	Nonpareil	493	Flynn	— 27	Folmer & Co.
Do.	Ada Gray	556	Race	— 31	Mantel's and Pfieffer
Brigantine	Henry and Louise	376	Hand	— 31	Madero.
Barque	Josephine	412	Haven	Feb. 2	Hale and Co.
Brigantine	Ernest	282	Hodgson	— 27	Hale and Co,
Barque	Mary Pratt	429	Kilburn	— 27	Bean and Co
Schooner	S.C. Evans	339	Hulse	March 2	Bates, Stokes and Co.
			GERMAN.		
Barque	Eliza Both	464	Falck	Jan. 1	Luders and Co.
Brigantine	Johannet	122	Mullemann	... 2	Deetjen and Co
Brigantine	Gerhardina	177	Visser	— 19	Pecher and Co.
Brig	Gerina	189	Koop	— 22	Freyer Bros.
Barque	Germania	340	Niemann	— 22	Arnaud & Co.
Brigantine	Joachin Heinrech	120	Stehr	— 28	Harris Bros.
Brig	Johann Rudolph	442	Jensen	— 31	Freyer Bros.
Brigantine	Doranna	145	Stehr	Feb 17	H R Dos Santos
			FRENCH.		
Barque	Jeanne Postch	593	Fortin	Dec. 10	Order.
Ship	National	850	Sorlet	— 20	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Prefet Paul Feart	461	Bara	— 26	Rembaud and Co.
Do.	Amelie	243	Larroque	Jan. 1	O Peters and Co
Barque	Glaneur	432	Lamegrasse	— 13	Bax bros.
Do.	Vauban	777	Leveque	— 16	Arnaud and Autier
Barque	Denes Affre	467	Coreil	— 22	Arnaud and Autier
Ship	Button	691	Aubry	Jan. 23	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Sindbad	850	Biard	Feb. 16	Gallup aut Son
Ship	Angelique	816	Fremont	— 24	Pecher and Co.
Barque	Ismael et Suzanne	278	Rolfier	— 28	Etchegaray and Co.
Do.	Ville de Lille	369	Heydemans	March 8	Dussaud Bros.
Do.	Antoinine	385	Rodanet	— 8	Jacquemen and Co.
Do.	Louise Jeannie	350	Anexe	— 8	Boyd and Co.
Do.	Lacydon	690	Mattei	— 9	Cassanell Bros.
			ITALIAN.		
Brig	Santena	345	Gnecco	Dec. 2	Pigretti and Co.
Barque	Beppino A	606	Ansaldo	... 28	Sivori & Schiaffino.
Do.	Ernesto	253	Burgarelli	— 28	Pini Roncoroni & Co.
Do.	Sta Elena	562	Chiesa	— 30	Order.
Barque	Amiciria	468	Boilero	Jan. 7	Rocca Piaggio & Co.
Barque	Lutouo	414	Cheti	— 8	Serna Pla and Co
Barque	Giulia	499	Tiscornia	— 19	G. & S. Pocca.
Do.	Emma	618	Deneta	— 21	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Carlo Mainetto	634	Rivero	— 23	Barran and Briet
Brig	Zilia	313	Bennati	— 27	Delfino and Ferro.
Brigantine	Final Pia 2do	189	Marana	— 29	Nunez Bros.
Barque	Innocenza	840	Negri	Feb 5	Marini & Co.
Do.	Zoegli	301	Bafiro	— 7	Viale Bros.
Do.	Stella	426	Ferraro	— 15	Fernando and Co.
Do.	Ascenzione	395	Capurro	— 24	Delfino and Co.
Barque	Margarita	574	Bollero	— 26	Delfino.
Do.	Asunta	—	—	March 7	Benn and Co
Brigantine	Maria 2da	175	Chiossa	— 8	Rocha and Son
Barque	Giuseppe Maggio	—	—	— 8	—
			SPANISH.		
Barque	Luna Nueva	543	Oga	Jan. 1	Perez & Co.
Barque	Paulita	268	Brnguora	... 15	Serna Pla and Co.
Barque	Nueva Borenquen	420	Sala	— 17	Rigal & Ruiz.
Do.	Nueva Ignacia	426	Martinez	... 19	Llavallol & Sons.
Brigantine	Maria Engela Sensat	249	Sensat	— 21	Arocena.
Brigantine	San Jorge	132	Fronte	— 29	Berro Braga and Co.
Brigantine	Enrique	164	Olivet	Feb. 3	Ochoa and Co.
Barque	Carmen	340	Ebert	— 3	Ronnemason and Co.
Do.	Volador	265	Fanjuan	— 4	Rodriguez and Co
Brig	San Mateo	167	Prllison	— 14	Ochoa and Co.
Brigantine	Elena	179	Maristauy	— 19	Serna, Pla and Co.
Barque	Joven Enrique	220	Falp	— 19	Ochoa & Co.
Brigantine	Prim	—	—	— 21	—
Barque	General Meudez Nunez	306	Viega	— 23	Lopez and Co.
Brigantine	Teresina	136	Maristany	— 23	Ferrero Bros.
Barque	Pepita	314	Pal	— 26	Ruez Vera and Co
Brigantine	Pedro	227	Coll	March 7	Lecasa, Pla and Co.
Do.	Misterio	150	Sala	— 7	Order.
Brig	Pepito	108	—	— 8	Zumaran
			DUTCH		
Brig	Diana	278	Meyer	Jan. 20	Felcon.
Brigantine	Cornelia	171	Hooge zeff	Feb. 21	Freyer Brothers
Brig	Hendricka	151	Der Veen	March 7	Order.
			SWEDISH		
Barque	Jacharias	328	Lindberg	Jan. 7	Order.
Barque	Frethiof	281	Gangdahl	— 17	Carbone and Co.
Brig	Uno	185	Svensen	Jan. 27	Devotto Bros.
			NORWEGIAN.		
Barque	Triumph	528	Stiansen	Jan. 14	Gas Co.
Lugger	Thor	220	Svansen	— 16	Getting and Co.
Barque	Leopard	269	Mathiesen	— 23	Devotto Bros
Do.	Bonna Fide	314	Olsen	— 23	Sivori and Schiaffino.
Do.	Frey	423	Uldrichon	— 24	Gallardo and Co.
Barque	Anna	300	Jansen	Feb. 5	Molet and Co.
Brigantine	Uneas	237	Nielsen	March 7	Getting and Co.
Brig	Monitor	214	Vike	— 10	Warnholtz and Co.
			PORTUGUESE.		
Brigantine	Michaelense	141	Madeiro	Feb. 24	Ramos and Co.
			AUSTRIAN		
Brig	Uno	318	Rodan	March 7	Bonnemason and Co.
			BRAZILIAN.		
Brigantine	Imenez	198	Fontella	Dec. 1	Perez and Co.
			ARGENTINE.		
Brigantine	Teresa	155	Demaria	Dec. 4	Order.

B. Ayres, March 16, 1872.

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND CO.

101--Calle Cangallo--103

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in immoral gambling, in lotteries. and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

The Steam Engine Trials

OF THE

Royal Agricultural Society

OF ENGLAND.

OXFORD, 1870.

The FIRST PRIZES at this Show were again Awarded to Clayton and Shuttleworth, viz.:

First Prize for Horizontal Fixed Engine of 10 H.P.; First Prize for Steam Engine, with Boiler combined.

At the previous trials of Steam Engines, at Bury, 1867, Clayton and Shuttleworth took all the First Prizes for Engines, also a Prize of £15 for Thrashing Machines, and the Society's Silver Medal.

Clayton and Shuttleworth have received

First Prizes at all Trials of the Agricultural Society of England, at which they have competed since 1849.

N.B.—All the Principal Makers of Portable Engines, &c., compete for this Society's Prizes, being the only trials in Great Britain conducted by competent and impartial Engineers, and where the capability and value of each Engine is thoroughly tested by practical experiments. C. and S., therefore, do not compete at any other Shows.

PORTABLE ENGINES, from 4 to 25-Horse Power.
THRASHING MACHINES,
Single, Double and Treble Blast, with Patent Rolled Steam Beater Plates, and all other recent improvements.
Grinding Mills, Saw Benches, Straw Elevators, &c.

CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH,

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN,

78 Lombard-street, London,

AND

TARLTON-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

☞ Catalogues on application, or Free by Post.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,
Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

THE NEW HAT
Has all the advantages of the Air-Chamber Principle,
combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD and SONS
Are also the Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS,
Without India-Rubber.

Manufactory,
24 GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET,
Blackfriars, S. E.
Sample Rooms,
98 GRACECHURCH-STREET,
E. C., London,

d m14

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CHEAP BOOKS—GREAT SACRIFICE.

At Three Dollars the Shilling.

WORKS OF THE BEST AUTHORS.

British Sports and Pastimes, edited by A. Trollope, 3# ps; Appleton's Journal (Monthly Illustrated) 4 ps each; Krilof's Fables, 15 ps.; Acton's Bread Book, 10 ps; The Starling, by Macleod, 18 ps; The Huguenot Family, by Tytler 18 ps; Metallurgy of Iron, by Banerman, 36 ps; Sir Tulian's Wife, by Worboise, 15 ps; La Bella Finnee, by Parkes Belloc, 12 ps; Lights through a Lattice, by Brown, 10 ps; The Earnest Student, by Macleod, 10 ps; The Life and Light of Men, by Young, 20 ps; True of Heart, by Kay Spen, 15 ps; Coal and Coal Mining, by Smith, 20 ps; The English State Church in Ireland, by Brady, 36 ps; Lothair, by Disraeli, 2 vols. 10 ps (Tauchnitz Edition).

103—POTOSI—103
h | 141 4p m13

Frederick Dennehy.

HAS FOR SALE.

ESTANCIA
Of Five League, with houses, montes, puestos, etc, 35,000 sheep, 3000 cattle, yeguadas, 170 tame horses, and a cabaña flock of 2500. Good camp, with permanent water.

ESTANCIA
Of Three Leagues, fine house, large mount, from 17,000 to 20,000 sheep, 2000 cattle, etc.

ESTANCIA
One and a Quarter leagues of splendid camp with magnificent house and mount, 24,000 sheep, cattle etc.

ESTANCIAS.
Two Leagues, One League, One Suerte, 650 Squares, and Ninety Squares.
Sheep—7,000, 5,000, 1,700, 1,500.

QUINTAS,
At various prices, in the suburbs.

HOUSES.
In the central and outside districts of the city.
☞ Parties having houses, land, or stock to sell, should please inform F. Dennehy.
Money obtained through the Hypothecary Bank on apdroved title deeds.

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Orders for all books published in Europe are carefully attended to and speedily executed.

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Buenos Ayres,
and
152—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—152
Montevideo.
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OF

HERMAN VAN HOUTEN

Imported here since 25 years, is superior to any GIN which is sold under the same name Real Hollands, imported by other houses, having nothing whatever to do with the only legitimate

REAL HOLLANDS,
Imported by
Wm. PAATS Y CIA

Cognac Charchy & Co.

Sole Agents for the River Plate,
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Excellent BRANDY, of superior quality
Labels with our name.
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Of the renowned
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Imported by
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.
Best MINERAL WATER, agreeable drink in hot weather, equals the Selters Water in taste and qualities, but excels it, as this water can be stored for a long time without losing its good taste and higienic qualities.
The APOLLINARIS WATER ought to be in every sick room. It is entirely free from the deleterious matter of artificial Mineral Water.

Wm. PAATS Y CIA.,
96—VENEZUELA—96
120 xp 12

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CUYO 148½, ENTRE MAIPU
Y ESMERALDA

Ricos generos de lana muy anchos para vestidos de medio tiempo 10$ la vara.
Gran surtido de medias de lana para niños desde 5 hasta 25$.
Pañales de rico alemanesco de granito 48$ docena.
Calzones de rico dril para señora 550$ docena.
114 3p m13

RAILWAY COMPANIONS.

For carrying Martell's, or other liquid Medicine, in the pocket.

Sold by
DANIEL C. KELLY,
Ibnglish Pharmaceutical Druggists,
402—CALLE SUIPACHA—402
(Corner of Santa Fé.)
cj—110 3p m11

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"Consumidores de Gas"

CAPITAL 5#s. 600,000 EN 12,000 ACCIONES DE A 5$ 50 CADA UNA

DIRECTORIO

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Juan Videla
Bejamin Nazar.

Hallandose ya suscrito mas de la mitad del capital, se avisa a las personas que desean suscribirse ocurran a la casa de los Directores ó al escritorio de la Sociedad, Calle Florida 63½.
cj—17 8p m13

MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS

98—Calle Rivadavia—98

Desde el 1. de Setiembre saldrá la diligencia en el primer trén á las 7 de la mañana de la Estacion Parque por el ferro carril del Oeste, para llegar en el dia al Salto y Arrecifes.
Siendo siempre el órden de salida el seguiente:
Para el Cármen de Areco, Rojas y Pergamino todos los dias nones regresando los pares.
Para Arrecifes un dia si y otro no.
Buenos Ayres, Agosto 20 de 1871.
DIAZ Y RAMIREZ.

TESTIMONIALS

TO

Dr Alexander C. Forbes,

ON HIS

WONDERFUL CURE

OF

STAMMERING.

The following complimentary Testimonials speak for themselves:—

"Since I was five years old I have suffered from an impediment in my speech. Your system has cured me perfectly, and I can now express myself as well as if I never suffered. Duty to my fellow-men, and gratitude to you, alike dictate that I should make a public profession of your almost miraculous science.

"Most wonderful man, receive the honest outpourings of the grateful heart, throbbing wildly in the excess of the gratitude with which filled the breast of

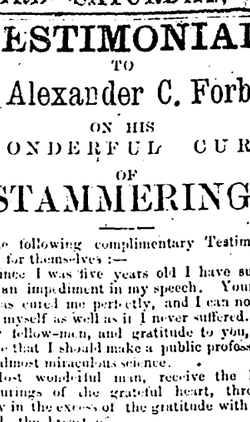
"ANTHONY STERCK,
Calle Chacabuco 414."

Here follows another Testimonial, showing the efficacy of Dr. Alexander C. Forbes' perfect and successful system:—

"Benevolent actions are so rarely met with in this world, that we never found they should be made public, for the approbation and example of all men. Impelled by this pure, disinterested feeling, I desire to make known the wonderful manner in which Dr. ALEXANDER FORBES rescued from the very jaws of death my Son, PEDRO, fourteen years of age. From his birth the boy labored from an IMPEDIMENT in his SPEECH, under which terrible affliction he was literally wasting away. The FIRST DOCTORS in the LAND pronounced the CASE HOPE, LESS. And, doubtless, it would have been so but for the arrival of Dr. Alexander Forbes.

"My gratitude for this great and worthy man exceeds expression. May he live to perform many more such miraculous cures as that of my son.

"AGUEDA C. DE LOPEZ."
cj—mh6



Programme of Races

OF THE

GUALEGUAYCHU JOCKEY CLUB.

MARCH 22.
1st Race—Twelve o'Clock.
Five Squares—Prize 80$f; entrance, 10$f.

2nd Race—12.30 p.m.
Hurdle Race—Ten squares. Prize 100$f. Entrance, 15$f

3rd Race—1.15 p.m.
Fifteen Squares—Prize 80$f. Entrance 10$f.

4th Race—2.30. p.m.
Steeplechase—Thirty squares. Prize, 150$f Entrance 30$f.

5th Race—3.15 p.m.
Twenty Squares—Prize 80$f. Entrance, 15$f.

6th Race—4 p.m.
Consolation Stakes—Fifteen squares. Prize 60$f. Entrance, 5$.

MARCH 23.
1st Race—At Noon.
Hurdle Race—Five squares. Prize 100$f. Entrance 15$f.

2nd Race—12.30.
Ten Squares—Prize, 80$f. Entrance, 10$f.

3rd Race—1 15.
Hurdle Race—Fifteen squares. Prize, 100$f. Entrance, 15$f.

4th Race—2.30.
Thirty Squares—Prize, 100$f. Entrance, 25$f.

5th Race—3.15.
Hurdle Race—Twenty squares. Prize, 100$f. Entrance, 25$f.

6th Race—4.15.
Consolation Stakes—Fifteen squares. Prize, 60$f. Entrance, 5$f.

RULES.

1. All horses must be the property of riders.
2. All horses must have the owner's mark.
3. Jockeys riding without uniform shall be fined
4. Second horse saves his stakes.
5. Any horse not coming to the scratch forfeits half entrance.
6. No Member can enter a horse without having paid entrance and subscription.
7. Any question that may arise about the winner must be referred to the Judges within a quarter of an hour after the race,
9. Jockeys to weigh before and after the race All excess of weights must be made known to the Judge.
10. The winner must not dismount before reaching the weighing yard under penalty of losing the race.
11 Winners of former years will in every instance have to carry 7lbs extra. Mares 7lbs less.
h | 16p m 9

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Railway at Colonia being in working order, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges, a deduction of 25 per cent. having been made since the 1st of July, 1871:—

Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred [100] tons, English or American builder's measurement, will pay a rate of seventy-five (0.75) cents per ton gold, for being taken up. Each nominal horse power of engine in steamers, will be charged for as an additional ton of measurement.

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, whose entire registered tonnage and horse power of engine does not equal one hundred (100) tons, will pay the rate of one hundred [100] tons.

All cargo will pay one dollar, twelve and a-half (12½) cents in gold, per ton, for being taken up, and the regular rates for laying on.

For laying on the Railway, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, fifty-six and a-quarter (56¼) cents. per ton, in gold, and any twenty-four (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

Vessels and Steamers must be provided with sufficient crew and lines while being moved into or out of the cradle.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottoms re broken, will not be taken at the regular rates, but must make an especial agreement with the Company's Agent at Colonia.

No charge will be made while laying on, for Sundays or stormy days, when no work can be done below the load line of the Vessel or steamer.

Railway Bills must be cashed, or acceptably provided for, before the Vessel or Steamer will be launched, and any detention of the Railway for the settlement of Bills will be charged at full rates.

A fine Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and Brass Foundry connected with the Establishment. Machinists, Boiler-makers, and Shipcarpenters always on hand; and Shipowners will find it to their advantage to have all their work contracted for at the Dock.

The Company have immense Barracas ready for the storage of cargoes, with Wharves, Launches, &c.

B. D. MANTON, Agent.

RJBIO & FOLEY,
Agents in Buenos Ayres.

SAMUEL SMITH.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH, of Montrose, who left the Ho-Ho-Hong in Rio Grande in January 1869, will find a letter from his brother James at this office.

g..243 1m f28

REAL GENUINE
PORT WINE.
WARRANTED.

W BEST MARKS W
S P

Sold in Boxes of a Dozen
By sole Importers,
ALFRED PLANTIER AND CO.,
202 Bolivar 202.
1..119 8p m12

LA PROVIDENCIA
COMPANIA GENERAL ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS.

Por orden del Consejo de Administracion se cita por tercera y última vez a los Sres. accionistas para la Junta General que tendrá lugar el Miercoles 14 del corriente á la una de la tarde.
Buenos Ayres, Mayo 6 de 1872.
El Director General—
VENTURA CARDENAS.
El Presidente—
BERNARDO DE IRIGOYEN.
f68 7p m7

1,000$ m|c.

De gratificacion se dará a la persona que pueda presentar pruebas auténticas de la vida y del paradero, o de la muerte de un joven suizo aleman, JACOBO SANTIAGO WEISS, que parece quentro en el ejercito nacional cuando la guerra en el Paraguay.
Wedekind Fehr y Ca.
Chacabuco 23.
176 8p m9

BRONZONETTE.

FOR BRONZING
Straw Hats, Iron Fenders, Fire Grates, Porcelain, Plaster Busts, &c.
Sold at
CRANWELL BROS. & CO.,
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TO BUY—SELL—MORTGAGE—RENT—TO BORROW—LEND.

Apply to:
F. Dennehy,
213½ Calle Piedad 213½,
Buenos Ayres.
FROM 10 TILL 2 O'CLOCK.
1..163 1m f21

EL MEJOR
DE
DOS LOS COGNACS
ES EL DE
Otard, Dupuis y Cia.

PRIMER PREMIO,
á la Exposicion de Cordoba,
MEDALLA DE PLATA,

Unicos Agentes,
BARRAN y BRIET,
143—Peru—143
x39 p f6

MUSIC AND SINGING

A well-known Lady Teacher has a few hours disengaged.
Address 'Alpha,' Standard Office.
155 1mfy21

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT

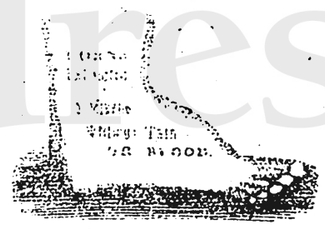
CRANWELL, Brothers, & CO.,
30 Rivadavia.
83 1 m y10

Just Landed,

Ex LACYDON,

A small lot of very good
CONGOU TEA,
Suitable for Families.
We offer it in boxes of 20lb each, at the moderate price of $18 per lb.

JOHN EASTMAN & SON,
9 and 11 Calle Defensa.
h | 56 15p m 6



J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST
81—CALLE SUIPACHA—81.
feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126 xp

GARANTIDO
Vino de Oporto Legitimo

W MARCAS ACREDITADAS W
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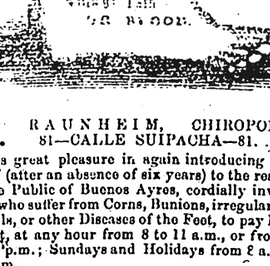
Se Vende en
Cajones de 12 Botellas,
En casa de
ALFREDO PLANTIER Y CIA.
202 Bolivar 202.
1—118 8p m13

Estacion Martinez.

THIS new and Picturesque Suburb on the Northern Railway, between San Isidro and Olivos, offers rare advantages to families desirous of residing out of the dust and bustle of town.
Perched on a gentle eminence with a commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Mr. Martinez's land is the healthiest corner in South America.
The New Station, at which every train calls in passing, is finished, so that even in the most boisterous weather families will have no difficulty in getting to town.
Mr. Martinez will always be found at home on Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 1 p.m., or at his quinta near the Station on other days.
1..m12



SEWING MACHINES.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the best inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
206—Venezuela—206.

EMPRESTITO PLATENSE—Los tenedores de titules pueden ocurrir al escritorio de Wanklyn & Cor para recibir su importe
Buenos Ayres, Marzo 9 1872.
f92 6p m11

European Mail.

Reduction of Price for 1872.

IN accordance with the wish of a large number of our subscribers in South America, the proprietors of the "European Mail" have decided to prepare but two issues per month of this Journal instead of three. This determination has not been arrived at through any lack of support. On the contrary, we constantly have evidence of our increasing influences by large additions to our subscription list, and it is to meet the convenience of the bulk of our supporters that the change is made.

As many of our readers are aware, the third issue of the month was so frequently delayed, owing to postal irregularities, that it often arrived in company with the first issue of the following month.

To obviate this delay, and to ensure punctual delivery, in future the issues of the 9th and 23rd of the month will, from January 1872 and henceforward, be sent by the two leading mail routes, viz—the English royal mail from Southampton and the French mail from Bordeaux. We hope thus to ensure punctuality in delivery, and to add yet further to our usefulness. The respective issues will still contain all the special, mercantile and shipping news, which has procured for us such a large measure of support while the general news of the day will be made up to within a few hours of the steamer's departure. The subscription for 1872 will be for the Argentine Republic $30 m|c. instead of as heretofore, $500 m|c.

General Agents:—
MESSRS. JACOBSON & SODERSTEDT.
In Buenos Ayres,

178—Calle Florida—178.

L Proprietors of *The European Mail*,
ondon, Dec. 19th, 1871.
f3 15p

Telegraph to Cordoba.

GREAT REDUCTION

Telegrams can now be sent from the
TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
103 Calle Cangallo,
TO
CORDOBA,
At the rate of $14 m|c per simple Message.
THE ADMINISTRATION.
h | 104 1 m m10

CHEAP LITERARY NOVELTIES.

London Almanacks For 1872.

Bow Bells and Cassell's .... at $ 5
Illustratrated London, Whittaker's, and Englishwoman's ..... at 10
Splendidly got up Christmas Numbers of Tinsley's Magazine, London Society, Bow Bells, Once-a-Week, and Pleasure, a holiday book .. 10
Good Words, Sunday Magazine, Quiver, Good Words for the Young, All the Year Round.... 5
Illustrated London News and Graphic, with large coloured Engravings 12

Carpenter's Readings, at $8 each Volume.
New Novels at $16, viz.:—A Daughter of Heth, Hannah, Elginbrod, Lovels of Arden, Member for Paris, Dene Hollow, North Anger Abbey, Hotel du Petit St Jean; Her Title of Honour.

Schellen's Spectrum Analysis, 1872 $225
Hogg; The Microscope..... 70
Findel; History of Freemasonry 100
Rodwell; a Dictionary of Science 160
London's Encyclopædia of Cottage and Villa Architecture 210
Dubois's Cosmopolitan Cookery .. 170
Petermann's renowned New (1871) Map of the World..... 280
Almanack de Gotha, 1872 60
Tennyson's Holy Grail..... 15

A variety of New Books on Domestic Cookery, Domestic Medicine, and Popular Science.
Byron, Longfellow, and Shakespeare's complete Works, $12 each.

LIBRERIA EUROPEA,
Buenos Ayres,
178—CALLE FLORIDA—178

Montevideo;
152—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—152

JACOBSEN & SODERSTEDT,
Proprietors.
cj—8 1m mh10

Something New.

TO MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND TAIORS.

READ THIS.

Specimen Copies of sundry Magazines, for above purposes, and others, have been received, and can now be inspected. Not to be had anywhere else in town, viz.:—
London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.
Wedding Bells for Married and Single.
Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion.
Every Month. Musical Times.
Chappel's Musical Magazine.
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Le Monde Elegant; or, the World of Fashion
Printers' Register. Kind Words.
English Mechanic. Peoples' Magazine.
Cassell's Popular Natural History.
Treasury of Literature.
Dressmaker and Milliner.
The Christian Treasury, and others too numerous to mention, &c

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141—CALLE PIEDAD—141
WM. P. DAWS,
Bookseller, Stationer, & Newsvenders.

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EDUCATION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY,

225—CALLE TACUARI—225
(Between Chile and Independencia, half a square from Concepcion Church.)

FREE BRANCHES.
English, German, French, Spanish, Latin, Mathematics, Drawing)
Inclusive all the Elementary Branches.
Boarders, half-boarders, and day scholars admitted.
Conventional prices.
WILLIAM PARODY & SON.
cj—102 14p mh10

SELECT LESSONS in the Queen's ITALIAN RUNNING HAND, and the Gentleman's bold, dashing, MERCANTILE STYLE.
Also Book-keeping and Accounts.
Evening Class, from Seven to Ten.
Private Lessons in the English, French, German, and Spanish Languages.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH COLLEGE,
189 and 191 Calle Artes.
cj—106 1m mh10

LATEST PAPERS ON SALE.

NEWS of the World, Weekly Times, Reynold's Newspaper dated February 11th at 53 each, Nation (Dublin) and Weekly Freeman dated February 3rd and 10th at 84 each. Punch, Illustrated London News and Graphic dated February 10th at 84. European Mail of Feb. 9th, price $12. All other periodicals supplied with utmost regularity.
JACOBSEN & SODERSTEDT,
117 Calle Florida.
1..113 3p m12

Ranchos Steeple Chase Club.

The Second Meeting of this Club will be held on the new Circular Course, in Ranchos, on EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 1st and 2d, 1872.

The Races will be as follows:—

FIRST DAY.

1st. The Ranchos Plate of $160 Entrance, Half forfeit. For the Members' Cup. For horses the property of Members of the Club. Distance—One mile over the Steeple-chase Course. Owners to ride.

2d. The Claret Stakes of $3,000; $200 Entry, 2 miles on the flat. Gentlemen riders.

3d. The Subscribers' Plate of $3,000. $200 Entry. Half-forfeit, for horses the property of Members and Subscribers to the Club. Distance—Two miles over the Steeple-chase Course Gentlemen riders.

4th. The Ladies' Purse of $1,000. $150 entry. Half-forfeit for horses the property of Members and Subscribers to the Club. Distance—One mile on the flat. Gentlemen riders. half forfeit. Open to all horses. Distance—Two

5th. The Consolation Stakes of 1,000. $150 Entry, Open to horses that have run and been beaten at this meeting. Distance—One mile on the flat. Gentlemen riders.

In each race the second horse will save his stake

SECOND DAY.

The Shamrock Plate, which should have been run for on St. Patrick's Day, will be the first race, exclusively for Irishmen and their horses. Mile heats over the Steeple-chase Course, $150 Entrance, half forfeits. The Plate will be given if three horses start.

Several matches of interest will then come off.

REGULATIONS.

1. The second horse in each race will save his stake.
2. In each the weight will be 11st 7lb. Winners of any public stake, value $1000, 7lb. extra, accumulative up to 14lb.
3. Half-bred horses to carry 7lb extra.
4. Any horse found training on the course will be disqualified, and the owner, if a member, will be expelled the club.
5. Entries for the first four of the first day, and the first of the second day, to be sent to the Hon. Secretary at Ranchos, with name and color of horse and rider, on or before the 28th March.
6. All races to be run with saddles and costumes.

Stewards:
BENIGNO VILLANUEVA, FREDERICK PLOWES, JUAN P. VIVOT, PATRICK V. A. REID, RICHARD NEWTON, D. SHANNON, HENRY THWAITES, Esqrs.

Judge—RAMON SEIJAS, Esq.

Starter—Captain GIBBINGS.

Clerk of the Course—ANDREW JONES.

Scalesman—MANUEL URRETA.

Carpinteria Inglesa.

77—CALLE CUYO—77

The proprietor of the above Establishment begs to intimate

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No 2,951—Eleventh Year. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872. Circulation, 3000.

MAUA BANK,
101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to begiven to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fe, Salto Oriental, Payasandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m till 4 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de Freitas Amorim.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	,,
For balances in our favor	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	,,
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper		,,
Do. do. do. gold		,,
Do. 30 days' do. paper		
Do. do. do. gold		
Fixed deposits from		

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A de Freitas Amorim.

Jan. 1, 1872.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"NEVA,"
2999 Tons, 600 Horse Power,
Captain BAX,

Will leave this Port for Southampton, on the 16th MARCH 1872, at four p.m., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c., and calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, and Lisbon.

PASSENGER FARES:

First-class to Southampton	£35	and upward
Ditto Lisbon	£30	Ditto
St. Vincent	£20	,,
Pernambuco	£10	,,
Bahia	£10	,,
Rio de Janeiro	£8	,,
Montevideo	£5	,,

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at £20 sterling, and to Montevideo at $f.4.

THIRD CLASS-PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon at £12, and Southampton at the rate of £15 sterling.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money if charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

CHILDREN,

From Three, and under Eight, to pay ½th.
For those under three years of age one will be carried free, and any other at the rate of three years.
,, Eight ,, Twelve ,, ½

SERVANTS.

Accompanying their employers to pay two thirds of the lowest rates established for adult saloon passengers.

FREIGHT.

SPECIE to Brazil, Lisbon and Southampton	½ per cent.
,, Havre and Paris	1 5-16 ,,
,, Montevideo,	¼ ,,
PARCELS, not over one cub. foot	7s. 6d
Above one ,, two ,,	11s. 6d
,, two ,, three ,,	15s. 0d
,, three ,, furteen ,,	6s. per foot

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,
No. 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Guinness's
CELEBRATED
Extra Stout.
IN QUARTS AND PINTS,
Bottled in Dublin, and guaranteed by SPECIAL LABEL from the Brewery.
On Sale at
WILLIAM BARRY & CO.,
161—Calle Potosi—161
171—xp,nl 7

MACLEAN & CO,
SHIPBROKERS
And
GENERAL CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENTS,
4—CALLE RECONQUISTA—4
BUENOS AYRES.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The great er part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer esj ecially forthis Establishment.
Every Article warranted.
xp ept.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS.
78—CALLE CHACABUCO—78
SEED STORE.

At all seasons may be found in the above Store, an immense collection of the finest Seeds, of the first-class, guaranteed of the latest crop from Europe, and especially of the famous culture of Angers (France.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Of all Classess.
FLOWER, Do. Do.
Of every variety.
Hyacinth,
Tulips,
Anemonies,
Ranunculus,
Marrinoñas,
Amarillis Longifolia (Rose),
Lance-leaved Lilies.
Imperial Crowns,
Camelias,
&c. &c. &c.

N.B. The above Establishment will execute any orders from Europe, on Commission, for all kinds of Trees, Plants, and Seeds.

GUSTAVE HAMONET,
78—Chacabuco—78
cj—35 1m mh9

FOR SALE,
TWO DIVERS' DRESSES, complete, AIR PUMP, &c.
Apply to Rubio and Foley, 81 and 83 Calle conquista. cj 115 1m mh12

London and River Plate Bank,
(LIMITED.)
London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000	Sterling.
Subscribed Capital	1,500,000	,,
Reserved Fund	155,000	

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travellin abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,

No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo	Antwerp,
Rosario de Santa Fé,	Amsterdam,
Cordoba,	Hamburg,
Valparaiso,	New York.
London,	Rio de Janeiro,
Liverpool,	Genoa.

All the principal Towns of

SCOTLAND and	IRELAND.
Paris,	Madrid,
Bordeaux,	Barcelona,
Marseilles,	Vigo,
Bayonne,	Corunna,
	Santander.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
MANAGERS.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies inaccount current,	3 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal	3½ ,,
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	5 ,,
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal,	5 ,,

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in both currencies, 10½ percent

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 16, 1871.

GERMAN KLEINAU.
[Late of the German Cavalry,]
VETERINARY SURGEON,
137—BELGRANO—137
Infirmary at moderate charges.

Apply to Messrs. Tewes de Barry and Co, Barracas, or Messrs. L. L. Jones and Co. Chemists, 60 Florida. 126 xp s12

English and German Hotel,
72—CALLE DE MEJICO—72

Particular attention paid to the comfort of Monthly Boarders.
Breakfasts from 8 to 11.30. Dinner from 4 to 6.30. Tea at 9.
Transient Boarders $35 per day.
Hot and Cold Lunches always ready.
Breakfast $12, Dinner $15.
Basses' Ale and Barclay's Imperial Porter always on draught.
N. B.—Latest European and American Papers always on hand.
LOUIS B. BRENNAN,

ALEXANDRIA COLONY.
SANTA FE.

Messrs. J. THOMSON, T. BONAR, and CO. of London,

Having established a large and important Colony in the Province of Santa Fe, with facile riverine communication, and supplied with Agricultural Implements and Stores of every description necessary for settlers, are now prepared to receive applications from families or others desirous of purchasing and settling on their own freehold Farms.

Every information and assistance will be given to intending settlers, on application to Messrs. J. Thompson, T. Bonar and Co.'s, 42 San Martin, Buenos Ayres. 71 xp ag

BATE & CO.'S Rembrandt Portraits,
MONTEVIDEO.

Persons visiting Montevideo should not neglect the opportunity afforded them of giving
A Sitting for their much-admired
PHOTOGRAPHS.
268 4 m23jy

CORRALES AND WEHMANN
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
AND
Agencia en General de la Campaña,
Wool and Produce Brokers.
OFFICE:
No. 377 CALLE LIMA.
161.xpn19

McDougall and Wilson
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
45—PASEO DE JULIO—46
BUENOS AYRES,
(Opposite the Mole.)
91 xp f11

THOMAS KENNY AND BROTHER,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
682—CANGALLO—682

Daily attendance at the Plaz Onco, South Plaza and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos coming to the South Plaza, to be left at Messrs. M. Smith and Co.'s Almacen Buena Vista. 7,xp,n3

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOT,
IS
REMOVED
TO
41½—CALLE ESMERALDA—41½
cj—3p mh13

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	BARADERO,
SALTO.	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—
private depositors, 3 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 5 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—
Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. specie, 7 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

CAJA DE CREDIT.
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Office Hours—Ten a.m. to Five p.m.
Allowed on Deposits in Account Current:—
Interest paid at the end of each month.
Gold or Paper, 6 per cent. per annum.
Do., 30 days 7 do., do.
Do., 6 months 8 do., do.
Do., 12 months 9 do., do.
Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.
The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.
P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.
Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1869.

P.S.N.C.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

EXTENSION TO CALAO.

Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in	21 days.
Liverpool to Montevideo	26 ,,
Liverpool to Valparaiso	38 ,,

The Company's Steamers are appointed to sail from Montevideo for Liverpool and intermediate ports,

On the 12th and 27th of every MONTH,

And for Valparaiso on the 8th and 25th of every MONTH,

[With some slight deviations, of which due Notice will be given], carrying Mails, under Contract with her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The Ports of Call are, sailing from Liverpool—
BORDEAUX,
SANTANDER,
LISBON,
RIO DE JANEYRO,
MONTEVIDEO,
SANDY POINT,
VALPARAISO,
ARICA,
ISLAY.
CALLAO.

SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
The Royal Mail Steamship
GARONNE,
3,500 Tons, and 650 Horse Power,
S. S. HOLLOWAY, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 12th, of March, to sail for Liverpool and intermediate ports, on the 13th,

The Royal Mail Steamship
ARAUCANIA,
3,000 Tons, and 600 Horse Power.
J. BAX, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 26th of March, to sail for Liverpool and intermediate ports, on the 27th.

SAILINGS FOR WEST COAST:
The Royal Mail Steamship
MALTA,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Liverpool, on the 10th of March, and will sail a few hours after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamship
CHIMBORAZO,
3,500 Tons, and 650 Horse Power,
P. C. PEERIE, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo from Liverpool, on the 27th March, and will sail a few hours after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

Table Wine is supplied by the Company to 1st, 2d, and 3d class passengers.
None of the above Steamers will leave Montevideo before seven hours after their arrival.

Return Tickets [not transferable] available for Twelve Calendar months, from date of issue, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on total passage money.
Outside Berths, £5 extra.
For further particulars apply to the Agents.
YARROW, HETT, and CO.,
63—CALLE RECONQUISTA—63
BUENOS AYRES.

IMPROVED PIANOS.
Constructed especially for this climate, guaranteed to be of the finest tone, and finished in the most elegant style,
157—CALLE FLORIDA—157
451 xp j12

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers.
Office:
146—CALLE CHILE—146
91—xp,jly28

WANKLYN & CO.,
108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108

From 1st of July until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

In account in our favor	.. ..	12 per cent
,, against us	.. ..	6 ,,
30 days fixed	.. ..	7 ,,
60 ,, ,,	.. ..	7 ,,
90 ,, ,,	.. ..	7 ,,
30 days' notice	.. ..	7 ,,

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and

BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—
The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.
The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.
LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.
VIDAL & QUADRAS, HNOS, BARCELONA
MANUEL BARCENA & HNO., VIGO.
TOMAS DE LA CALZADA, SEVILLE.
AUGUSTO JOSE DE VILA, CORUNNA.
WANKLYN & CO., MONTEVIDEO.
E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW YORK.
LOUIS LEMMÉ & CO., ANTWERP.

WANKLYN AND CO.,
Are authorised to issue the
CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.

LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.

COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.

LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)

These Credits can be obtained on plication from
The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.
The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, EDINBURGH, and all its Branches in Scotland.
LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of
WANKLYN AND CO.
Buenos Ayres, January 19, 1872. 251.xp al

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital:
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

In addition to the unlimited liability of upwards of One Thousand Proprietors, the Company has
INVESTED FUNDS
to the extent of £3,680,615 sterling, and an
ANNUAL REVENUE
of £1,347,146 sterling.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to effect Insurances against losses by Fire on Buildings, and Merchandise in Private Stores, Custom-house Proper and Bonded Stores; also on Private Dwellings and Quinta Houses, in or out of the City, at favorable rates.

Settlements for losses arranged here by the Agents under a Power of Attorney, without reference to the head office.

Apply between Eleven and Three daily, to
F. NEILD and CO.,
164 Calle Piedad.
308 xp

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL:
£1,600,000 STERLING.

The undersigned are duly authorised to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage,

The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adusted without reference to the Head Office.

MANTELS AND PFEIFFER,
Agents,
19—CALLE CHACABUCO—21
176,xp,sept pd5

JOHN AND HENRY SPRAGONG
Wool Brokers.
52—CALLE PIEDRAS—52
Buenos Ayres.

J. LIVESEYS PATENT PERMANENT WAY MATERIAL.

For Main Lines, Light Railways, and Street Tramways.

J. Livesey's Patent Cast and Wrought Iron Sleepers, or Compound Sleepers of Wood and Iron, possess a degree of elasticity equal to any timber road, and are adapted for heavy and light railways or street tramways.

They are peculiarly simple in construction; the keys for tightening the rails are of iron, and are so arranged that no vibration can loosen them.

Nearly one thousand five hundred miles of railway have been laid with them, and this system has been almost universally adopted by tramway companies.

Sole agent for J. Livesey in Buenos Ayres—
WELLS HOOD, ESQ.,
87 Reconquista.
r | 281 xp jy 25

CURRENT PRICES THIS SEASON FOR SHEARING MATERIAL.

Torroba, Brothers.
LUJAN, MERCEDES, AND CHIVILCOY.

Sheep Shears "Balls," Rodgers and Son	
Published	$225
Do, ...	220
Twine, four Threads	4
Do three	3½

Stockholm Tar, Sharpening Stones, &c., at Reduced Prices.

We have just received a large assortment of sihe best Havannah Sugar, which we are prepared to retai lat town prices. —d&wsept.

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE

English, Spanish, and French taught.
Special attention paid to exact Science.
Examinations public.
No Pupils under 11 years of age admitted except on conventional terms.
For further particulars application may be made to the College, or at No. 48 Calle Reconquista.
January 1st, 1872.

ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANARCARSIS LANUS.
The rate of interest until further notice will be—
ALLOWS.

On account current,	6	per cent. per annum
Sixty days' notice	5½	,, ,,
Ninety days' notice,	6	,, ,,
120 days' and upwards	7	,, ,,

CHARGES

On specie and currency	10½	,, ,,

Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventiona terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.
MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.
Buenos Ayres, July 1 1871 xp5m

Carabassa's Bank.
127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS

In Account Current	5	per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days	5½	,, ,,
,, ,, 60	6	,, ,,
,, ,, 90	7	,, ,,

CHARGES
For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cent, per annum.
Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.
Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, and Bordeaux.
Buenos Ayres, January 19, 1872.
JOSE CARABASS.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
,, ,, Eduardo T. Mulhall.
,, ,, Francisco Alcobenaas.
,, ,, Julio Sanchez.
,, ,, Dr. Vasivilasso.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Morenc
OFFICE:
112½ CALLE FLORIDA (Upstairs.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1870.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 3,014,940:64.
No. of Policies, 2,896 | Securities, $f1,315,157:02

It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband the small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.

It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patacones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments.

Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company 112½ (altos) Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charge are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on Europe
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance
HOTEL DE LA PAZ,
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

JOHN WALKER
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
(Corner of Moreno.)

GUINNESS'S CELEBRATED STOUT,
PALE ALES, &c.
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
ALL PARTIES
Indebted to the late Firm of Barry and Walker, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts without further delay.
JOHN WALKER,
97——Calle Defensa——97
146 xp jy18

CASH
ADVANCED ON GOODS OR VALUABLES.
197—CALLE PARQUE—197
62 3m fy8

STAMMERING.
A. C. FORBES,
Respectfully informs the Public that he has taken Rooms at the
Hotel Provence,
For a short time, for the purpose of curing persons afflicted with
STAMMERING.

So confident is he of success, that no pay will be required until the utmost satisfaction is given.

CONSULTATION HOURS:
FROM TEN TO FOUR IN THE AFTERNOON.
228 1m fy 27

Stephens and Vonwiller.
ENGINEERS.
117—PASEO JULIO—117

SOLE AGENTS
In the River Plate for the renowned Firms of Messrs. CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH, Engineers and Agricultural Machinists, Lincoln.
Messrs. CHARLES and FREDK. HOWARD, Bedford.
Messrs. R. HORNSBY and SONS, Grantham, And
Messrs. T. and H. KEYWORTH and CO., Liverpool.

Messrs. STEPHENS and VONWILLER Have always on hand a large stock of
Portable Engines,
Thrashing Machines,
Patent Ploughs and Harrows,
Mowing and Reaping Machines,
Weston's Patent Pulleys,
Garden Chairs—fern leaf Patterns.
Mangels, &c.
cj—153 xp jy18

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGE BANK
Offices—111 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

This Bank will be open to the Public on all business days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It advances on real estate to be repaid at long dates.

It pays Mortgage Certificates (Cedulas Hipotecarios) for the amount of the loan it advances, which bear an interest equal to that collected by the Bank.

The value of property offered in mortgage shall not be under two thousand patacons, nor the loan be less than 500 tuertes.

No loan can exceed half the value of the property mortgaged.

The Mortgagor shall bind himself to pay an annual sum so long as the mortgage lasts, said sum to represent the interest on the sum lent the amortization fund and commission to the Bank. This yearly sum shall be paid quarterly or half-yearly.

Series A—Quarterly.
Mortgage for 20 years 117 days, 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortizatipn, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series B—Quarterly.
Mortgage for 27 years 270 days; 8 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series C—Half-yearly.
Mortgage for 20 years 190 days; 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series D—Half-yearly.
Mortgage for 28 years 5 days: 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Upon the full payment of the yearly sums stipulated in the Mortgage, both property and Mortgagor shall be freed from all further obligation.

The Mortgagor shall be at liberty to anticipate the payments and to discharge the mortgage, all or in part.

Applications for mortgages must be made in writing; specifying the property offered, accompanied by the title deeds, the receipts of the Contribucion Directa tax, and setting forth that the property is free from all incumbrance, or if not the incumbrance that exists thereon, and which is to be paid off by the mortgage. The Secretary of the bank will supply applicants with the forms necessary as also the tables for amortization.

Quarterly mortgagers shall pay from 8th to 15th of each January, April, July and October, and half yearly mortgagors shall pay between the 8th and 15th of each January and July.

With the amortization fund, mortgage certificates (cedulas) shall be redeemed at par by quarterly and half yearly drawings.

The mortgage Bank pays the interest on the quarterly cedulas or mortgage certificates between the 31st December and 6th January, the 31st March and 6th April, the 30th June and 6th July, the 30th September and 6th October every year, and on the half yearly cedulas from the 31st December to 6th January, and from 30th June to 6th July.

The Mortgage Bank can act between the capitalist and mortgagor, free of charge in the way of realizing the cedulas, and for this purpose will receive deposits without interest, which will receive a preference, and which sums will be deposited in the Provincial Bank.

On and after the 15th February 1872 the Mortgage Bank will be open to the public.

Jose M. La Fuente,
Secretary.

111—CALLE SAN MARTIN—111
1—xp f7

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP,
UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:
BONITA—GALATEA—LACYDON, ARIADNE—EVORA.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.
From Buenos Ayres, on the 22d, to Falmouth Antwerp, and London, Calling at Montevideo.

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London, Continent, at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight or Specie one-half per cent. payable here.

ALTERATION IN DAY OF SAILING:
These Steamers will in future sail from this Port on the 22d of each month.
The BONITA is the Steamer for the 22d of MARCH.

☞ All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.
For further particulars apply to the Agents,
WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,
42 Calle San Martin.

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The Steamers are
ASTARTE,
1361 Tons.
MARINA,
1361 Tons.
And constructing
COLINA and CYBELE,
2,000 Tons,
Calling at Southampton to land Passengers, Specie, and Parcels.

The MARINA,
For ANTWERP and GLASGOW,
Is expected to arrive shortly, and will be the next Steamer.

These Steamers have been specially built for the trade, and are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.

For further particulars apply to the Agents
WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers,
No. 42 Calle San Martin

THE RIVER PARANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

This Company will despatch a Steamer every Month from Liverpool, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario.

The fine Steamer
"VANGUARD"
1407 Tons,
Built by PILE, of Sunderland.
Now on her way out, and will be despatched for Havre and Liverpool, on her return from Rosario,
Calling at MONTEVIDEO.

These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for passengers.
For further particulars apply to the Agents.
Messrs. C J. SHAW and CO.;
Or to the Brokers,
WOODGATE, Brothers, 42 Calle San Martin.
cj—78 10p mh 8

FRANCO-PLATENSE BANK.
BRANCH OFFICES,
G. STUMP.
87—Calle Cangallo—87

It advances Money on Public Funds.
It receives Money at Interest for fixed periods and in Account Current.
It issues Bills of Exchange and Circular Notes on Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Bayonne, Pau, London, Genoa, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Vienna New York, Philadelphia and Montevideo.

RATES OF INTEREST.
THE BANK PAYS:—

1. For balances against i in Account Current	4 to 7 p§	
2. ,, Sums on Call with Cheque	3	,,
3. ,, Deposits at 15 Days	5	,,
4. ,, ,, 1 month	6	,,
5. ,, ,, 2 to 3 months	8	,,
6. ,, ,, 4 to 6 ,,	9	,,
7. ,, 7 to 12 ,,	10	,,

CHARGES
For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cen per annum.
Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.
G. STUMP.

La Popular Argentina.
(CAPITAL—500,000$ fts.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Jaime Llavallol.
,, F. H. Mulhall.
,, A. Maveroff.
,, Nicanor Fernandez.
,, C. Santa Maria.
GENERAL MANAGER.
Sr. Dn. Pedro S. Lamas.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.
Sr. Ln. Hilario. Medrano.

AGENTS.
Argentine Republic.
Dn. Emilio Lahette.
Mr. Frederick Denehy,

Uruguay Republic,
Dn. Victorio Raggio.

Empire of Brasil.
Sr. Comendador.
Dn. Manuel Calbo.

BANKING OFFICES.
213½——PIEDAD——213½
Buenos Ayres.

The objects of the Company are mutual.
Each Shareholder of the two or ten patacon notes has a share in the drawings which take place in June and December, semi-annually. The holder of one hundred patacons in notes is entitled to a Bond with quarterly interest coupons the interest on said Bonds being 10 per cent. per annum.
All funds received on sale of Tickets, Bonds, &c. are invested in mortgages on real estate and chattels, and the vouchers of same lodged in the Provincial Treasury under the special charge of the Government delegate, appointed to inspect the affairs of the Company.
The Popular Argentina gives the following securities:—
1st. Administrative and guarantee capital $f500,000, besides a reserve fund to be formed of $f50,000, afterwards to be increased to $f100,000.
2nd, Invertion of all the capital in documents secured by mortgages on property or loans on stock.
3rd. Deposition of these documents in the office of the Treasury of Buenos Ayres.
4th. Intervention in and fiscalization of all the operations of the Company, effected by a Board of Directors chosen yearly by the subscribers themselves.
Every half year reports are published of the tate of the Company's affairs.
Circulars and pamphlets, with the fullest particulars respecting this company can be had on application at the Banking Office, 213½ Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

JOHN FORREST and CO.,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
44—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—44
And
86 CALLE DEL PUERTO,
Rosario.

COLEGIO PARA SEÑORITAS
BELGRANO.
4——CALLE GENERAL PAZ——4

There are Vacancies in the above College for Four Boarders.
Resident English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian Governesses.
The house is large, with Bath Room, and every convenience. Large Play Ground and Quinta,
Terms moderate.
For further particulars address Madamo Farnesi, No, 4 Calle General Paz, Belgrano.
164 1m fy21

THE FRENCH AGENCY.
4—Calle Cangallo—4

Advances Money to any amount upon all Articles of value.
g..284 36p j25

"LA ESTRELLA"
ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,
AT FIXED PREMIUM.
CAPITAL, ..., 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS
Sanctioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1865. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.
MANAGING COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT:
Don Enrique Ochoa.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
DIRECTORS:
Señor Don Tomas Armstrong.
,, ,, Goerge Temperley.
,, ,, Francisco Bustamante.
,, ,, Henry N. Hart.
,, ,, Alex. Sivori.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR
Guillermo Schindler.

The Company Insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial.
Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured.
Insurers in this Company contract no other obligation than the payment of the stipulate Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire.
Among the general conditions of the Policy there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors.
The company offers the following Rewards:—
$f.40 To the first Hose ready to lend assistance
$f.20 To the second do. do.
$f.20 To the first pipe of water.
$f.4 To each of the five succeeding pipes
Which run to the Fire of any Edifice or Property Insured in THE ESTRELLA, on making known his choice of the

MESRS. LAMPORT AND HOLT'S LINE.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

The Steamship
TROPIC,
2121 Tons,
PARSETT, Commander,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP,
Via Montevideo and Rio Janeiro,
On 20th MARCH.

The Steamship
DONATI,
1182 Tons,
WRIGHT, Commander,
Will be despatched from Rosario, on the 20th, from San Nicolas on the 25th, and from
THIS PORT
On
The 28th of MARCH,
For LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
HIPPARCHUS,
1849 Tons,
MARKWELL, Commander,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL,
Via Rio Janeiro and Lisbon,
On
The 25th of MARCH.

The Steamship
LA PLATA,
1393 Tons,
MILLER, Commander,
Will be despatched for
HAVRE,
Via Montevideo and Rio Janeiro,
On
The 25th of MARCH,
Landing Passengers, Parcels, Specie, &c., at Southampton.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing. Parcels and specie (freight on latter ½ per cent.) at the Agent's Office on same day.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

Liverpool, first-class	£35 ster.
Antwerp and Havre	35 ,,
Rio Janeiro	f. 50 ,,
Liverpool, 3d class	£15 ,,
Antwerp and Havre	17 10
Rio Janeiro	f. 25 ,,

First-class Return Tickets to Liverpool, with a deduction of 25 per cent, issued, available for Twelve Months.

TICKETS granted to parties here wishing to bring out their friends from England.

Apply to the Agents—
HENRY A. GREEN and CO.;
or to the Brokers,
GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, and CO.,
62 and 64 Reconquista.
cj—173 xp mh16

GLASGOW AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

GLASGOW AND RIVER PLATE LINE.

The splendid new and powerful Screw Steamship
"ANDES,"
Classed 100 A (highest class), at Lloyd's,
1450 Tons Register,
Captain M'DOUGALL,
Carrying Cargo, Passengers, and Specie,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP
Direct,
Calling at Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on or about
MONDAY, the 25th MARCH,
Landing passengers and specie&c., at Southampton,

Cargo will be received on board until Noon on the day of sailing, for the above-mentioned Ports.

Specie and Parcels on terms arranged with the undersigned.

This Line of Steamers has excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, at the following

RATES:

Antwerp	£35 ster.
Glasgow	35 ,,
Liverpool	35 ,,

The usual allowance made to families.
Steerage passengers as per arrangement.
Return Tickets are granted to First-class Passengers, at the usual Reduction, available for Twelve Months.
All the Steamers of this Line are built expressly for this trade, and present unrivalled opportunities for shippers both to and from this Ports.
For further particulars please apply to her Agents—
Messrs. C. T. GETTING and CO.;
or to the Brokers,
CHAS. WM. BENN and CO.,
Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 49.
cj—163 1m mh16

The fine fast floating Palace,
REPUBLICA,
Captain S. W. MORSE.

The above splendid Vessel will sail for Asuncion, calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana La Paz, Esquina, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes Cerrito, Humaita, on
WEDNESDAY, 20th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Brokers
RUBIO and FOLEY,
81 and 83 Calle Reconquista.
bj—182 xp mh16

NEW AND CENTRAL AUCTION MART.

MITRE AND CO.
CALLE CANGALLO, 59 & 65.

The Week's Sales.

Weekly Sale of Furniture.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, at 3 p.m.
Hail, Rain, or Snow,
The oft repeated, and still famous Sales of House and Land, postponed for the last two weeks, on account of the rain.

1st. The fine Country House, situated in the Town of Moron, only four squares from the Plaza, with seven rooms, two fine galleries, algibe, 50 pipes, well, out-offices, boarded floors, azotea roof. The walls are thick, and of good materials, capable of sustaining altos, if desirable. There are besides some fine Plants; and, in fact, everything that could be desired to make life enjoyable. Alongside Mr. Rom is about to construct a Palace.

2d. At 11½ o'Clock, after the sale of the above, the neat building sites at the corner, 50x100. There is no such spot for a country house in the length and breadth of the Republic.

3d. At Two p.m., another scarcely less, if not actually better site, in the Calle San Martin, 25x50, forming angles, only half a square from the Plaza and three from the Station.

The Eleven o'Clock Train from the Parque will take out the buyers. cj—mh13

HOLT'S RIBBON AND STAMP,

For use of Banks, Houses of Commerce, Offices, &c.

Requires no ink, prints with ribbon, and cha the dates till 1880. Took the Gold Medal in the Paris Exhibition, and has received Medals in many Exhibitions in the States.

This Stamp has been introduced in Montevideo and in Buenos Ayres.

The following certificate is from houses in Montevideo, which have had the Stamp in use during six months past:—

Montevideo, October 5, 1871

The undersigned certify that they have in use the Ribbon Hand Stamp, known as Holt's, manufactured by Secombe Company, of New York, and that they are well satisfied with the same and consider it the best they have ever used.

Signed by
Lezica, Lanus and Fynn, Scott, Yorrow and Co.; G. R. Geep, Francisco A. Gomez, Edes, Rücker, Administrador de Correos; Empresa del Gas; Read, Hnos., I. Guillot, F. Voigt, PP Maua and Ca., B. Peixoto, Mattos Paiva & Ca., Clauser, Rothje & Ca., W. D. Evans, A. Carlevaro é hijo Miguel Gumma y Ca., A. Demarchi hnos & Ca, E. Fynn & Ca., Thos. H Heward, Cangeicao & Co., Alejandr. M. Lerena, Primo Tirado; Salgado Hnos, A. Maras, Souza & Ca., S. A. Ribeira, Juan A. Turenne, Sub-Tesorero de Aduanas; B. Molina, Antonio Rubio, Antonio R. Pires, John Oldham, Telegraph Company; Leon Townley, por Banco-Frances-Platense; M. Pettit, Galli, and Co., Walter Hortley, J. D. Jackson, Amaro Carv., Prins Richards and Co., R. R. Pealer C.E., and many others.

In Buenos Ayres this Stamp is in use in the Custom House, Wanklyn's Bank, many of the Offices of Government, and more than two hundred houses of commerce, lists of which will be given hereafter.

Nueva Libreria Inglesa,
75——SAN MARTIN——75
(Almost in front of the Bolsa.)

In this Establishment may be found all styles and sizes of this Stamp, with and without dates suitable for every use to which Stamps are applied.

Agent for South America,
J. F. BAILEY,
DEPOSITO IN BUENOS AYRES.
cj— mh13

DEGENERATION of the BLOOD—In warm climates an undue amount of the vital principle escapes through the pores. This weakening drain cannot be suppressed without danger, but the blood thus impoverished by excessive evaporation should be recruited and revitalised by the frequent use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. The effect of this agreeable vegetable specific is tonic and nutrimental, as well as depurative. It not only discharges from the circulation the morbid matter to which ulcerous and eruptive maladies owe their virulence, but prevents its accumulation, thereby keeping the current of life in a condition to resist all contaminating influences Taken as a cordial it is the best safeguard against physical prostration. cj—386

SPECIALITIES
FOR
Autumn and Winter.

MADAME LAFORQUE
Invites the Ladies of Buenos Ayres to inspect her stock of
Autumn and Winter Goods,
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
Comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles, viz.:
Ladies' Tweed, Satiné, Waterproof, and Velvet Trnics.
Raglans, Newest Style and great variety of Shade.
Ladies' complete Travelling Suits.
Complete "Dolly Varden's Suits,"
Evening Dresses,
And numerous other Novelties for the Season.
ALSO
A large assortment of
HATS AND BONNETS FOR LADIES,
And a large variety of Children's Hats.

An early inspection is solicited.

129—SAN MARTIN—129.
h..178 15p m 16

Casino Tres Esquinas.

BARRACAS AL NORTE.

Opposite the Railway Station.

The Tramway passes the door every ten minutes.

Delightful cool Patio; splendid German Norwegian, Wester-Mayer (Bock Bier), and English Ales.
The best Rhine Wines in town.
Private Breakfasts and Dinners at the shortest notice.
Table always laid for Breakfast from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Do. for Dinner, 5½ p.m. to 8 p.m.
Billiard Tables and Shed for Horses, &c.

Proprietor,
PH. HASSENPFLUG.
h..169 10p m16

Passengers to the R.M.P.
NEVA.

TO-DAY (Saturday), 16th, at 1 p.m. will start the Steamer
ESMERALDA,
Carrying Passengers.
At the Mole will be Boats for taking Passengers to the Esmeralda.

A. MATTI & PIERA, Agents,
3 Cangallo, 30.
h..168 1p m 16

SISTERS OF MERCY'S ORPHANAGE.

Donations received in February:
Mrs. Gahan, Merlo..... $500
Kate Burke..... 100
The smallest donations will be most gratefully received for the benefit of the poor Orphans, of whom there are now thirty under the Sisters' care.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE

WEDNESDAY, for ASUNCION, calling at Rosario, Parana, La Paz, Esquina, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes, Cerrito, and Humaita, the splendid and commodious Steamer, Republica, Captain S. W. Morse; takes Passengers, Cargo, and Specie for all the Ports.

Agents,
RUBIO & FOLEY,
81 and 83 Calle Reconquista.

LOST in transmission from Gualeguay and Buenos Ayres, between February 25th and March 14th, a pagare for $f.224 due August 10th, 1872, signed by Don Estevan Baroze, in favour of James Graham, Bankers and Discounters, are requested to take notice and stop same.
c. 179 3p. m16

WANTED in Flores—An English female servant, to the general house work for a small family. Liberal wages given.
Apply at 68 Maipu altos.
c. 180. 3p. m16

MUCAMA—Se necesita una que sea Inglesa para un matrimonio.
Reconquista 186.
c. 181 3p. m16

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

WANTED—A Resident Governess; must be good musician,
No 4 Calle General Paz, Belgrano.
h..177 7p m16

WANTED a steady Man for general work on an Estancia.
Apply to-day at this Office, DAS
h..174 3 p m16

WANTED—A good Unfurnished Bedroom: Altos preferred.
Address Hombre Solo, Standard Office
h..176 7p m16

AVISO DE MAYOR INTERES PARA LAS COMPANIAS O PROPIETARIOS DE VAPORES O BUQUES DE VELA EN EL RIO DE LA PLATA.

La Empresa del Ferro-carril Argentino del Este debiendo recibir sucesivamente en el termino de 2 años de Europa 30 á 40,000 toneladas de material mas o menos para la via en construccion invita á las Compañias o propietarios de vapores u otros buques á remitir sus propuestas en esta quincena o á mas tardar hasta el 15 del mes de mes de Abril proximo bajo pliego cerrado para el Fetamiento de estos materiales desde Paysandu o sus alturas hasta el puerto de Concordia.

Las propuestas pueden dirijirse á la Empresa del Ferro-carril Argentino del Este en la Concordia. f167 6p m16

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month	$60
WEEKLY	20
PACKET EDITION, single copy	2
Do. Do. mailed from Office, including postage (per ann.)	£2
Advertisements per line per day,	$1
Do WEEKLY, one insertion,	5
Do. Permanent, at conventional rates.	

"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeas, nil veri non audeas dicere."
CICERO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

THE POITOU MAILS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Poitou has brought dates from Marseilles 17th and Gibraltar 19th February, and Rio Janeyro March 8th.

Lord Napier of Magdala has been named Viceroy of India to succeed the lamented Earl of Mayo. Great agitation is said to prevail at Bombay. Gen. Keyes left Hyderabad with 1700 men to punish some rebel tribes, which at first pretended submission and then attacked the soldiers by surprise, but Gen. Keyes carried their positions, his total casualties being only 6 wounded.

The Postal treaty between France and Germany has been satisfactorily concluded. Telegrams from Rome to the 13th contradict the statement that Card. Antonelli has declared the French Concordat of 1801 at an end as regards the territories of Alsace and Lorraine. The ex-king Francis the second and ex-queen of Naples arrived at Pau, according to Bayonne telegrams of the 13th, with the view of passing the winter there.

Madrid advices shew that robbery and arson have become so frequent throughout Spain that the Minister of Fomento is getting up a Guardia Rural of 7,000 privates and 1,000 officers, besides 880 wood-rangers already existing. The cost will be 16 million reals or £160,000 per annum.

As regard the Alabama question the American papers deny the rumor that Prince Bismarck had offered his mediation, and insinuate that his influence or services would not be recognized in the American continent. The opinion in the United States continues to be that the Washington Cabinet cannot draw back in the matter, but that there is no probability of actual war, although the question will be, as the *New York Herald* of Feb. 13th says, a danger to England of war in the future. In European diplomatic circles it is still believed the difficulty will be yet smoothed down, as the Geneva arbitrators do not meet again till June, and public feeling will cool down in the interim.

The Right Hon. Bouverie Brand was named Speaker of the House of Commons, to the general satisfaction of all parties, and Her Majesty had intimated her wish for the new Speaker to be presented to her. The late speaker, Mr. Denison, will be rewarded for his long services with a Peerage, having, as Mr. Gladstone stated, refused a pension. The appointments of Sergeant Dowse as Attorney-General and Mr. Palles Q. C. as Solicitor-General for Ireland are regarded as indications of the influence of Cardinal Cullen and the Catholic party with the Gladstone Ministry.

The activity observable at many of the U. S. Navy-yards continues to attract comment. Five iron clads are fitting out at the Philadelphia navy yard. It is said these movements have reference to the Cuban question.

Dates from Cayenne to January 20th mention the arrival of two large transport vessels from France with 1200 soldiers for the garrison and 2400 Communists: the latter were among those who had committed the greatest excesses in Paris. The soldiers were landed at Cayenne, but the Communists were removed to Maroni. The French war steamer Casabianca arrived at Cayenne on January 9th, to leave shortly for Pará, with the purpose of arranging for a line of steamers between Cayenne and the Brazilian ports. The war-steamer Rochambeau was to leave Cayenne with a staff of engineers to explore the rivers Maguary and Oyapok, as well as the new gold-mines of Amapá, where people were flocking in from all parts and finding large nuggets. In a few months no less than 880 kilograms of gold were extracted, and the monthly yield is estimated at 70 kilograms in the Apronage diggings, without counting those of Sinamary, Manao and Acorrou.

The latest papers from Manilla give accounts of the eruption of the Albay volcano, with ashes and hot water. Most of the villages near were abandoned: in one place 7 corpses were found, but the population had mostly escaped in time.

THE EXECUTION OF LURO.

The execution of Luro this morning in the Plaza of the Recoleta is the vindication of our laws and, we may add, our morality. For a period stretching over ten long years, notwithstanding the numerous convictions for murder in our courts, not a single execution had taken place in this city. The laxity of justice became a by-word amongst us all—crime, as a natural consequence, increased. A row at a billiard-table, or a trivial dispute at a café, almost inevitably terminated in murder. Could we look over the police record of Buenos Ayres for the last ten years, and publish the long list of crimes which, according to the law of the land, are punishable with death, sufficient evidence would be shown that this laxity of justice has opened the path of crime to every novice in wickedness; and, instead of cutting short the career of the hardened criminal, by making him a terrible example of the vengeance of the law, we have flung him back on society to corrupt our youth and endanger our well-being. Never was execution more called for than in the present case, and yet few can doubt that the very felon who surrenders his life this morning to justice is the victim of that justice which for ten long years has remained dormant of that immoral laxity which for too long has been termed Mercy.

Is there any one in Buenos Ayres this day who believes that this young man Luro would have perpetrated the double murder at Calle Tacuari had he for the last ten years seen every convicted assassin executed in the Plaza where he dies this morning? The wretched sentimentality that has so long neutralized our laws was the remote cause of the Tacuari tragedy and of the execution this morning.

It is reasonable to suppose that had Luro been fully aware of the consequences of his crime both Gonzales and Baracena would be alive to-day; even when Luro was arrested and led into the Policia, did he not exclaim—"*What do I care. Do you suppose they will do anything to me?*" These are words of a hardened villain who defies authority, and not the indignant sentiment of a wrongly accused man. Luro had read in the papers of the frequent murders, of the constant prison escapes, of the ticket-of-leave military service; he knew that for the last ten years not a single execution had taken place in this city, and in a recent case of a criminal convicted for cutting his wife's head off in the street a just sentence had been commuted. Deceived by all these he counted upon a similar exemption in his own case, and when the gaping crowd thronged round him at the Policia, are we to wonder at his exclaiming—

Que me importa. Que me han de hacer?

We call attention to this with a view to fasten on the authorities a certain share of responsibility for the crimes which have disgraced Buenos Ayres during the last decade. Had these authorities done their duty and vigorously carried out the law, the probabilities are that Luro would be behind his counter to-day, earning his livelihood in an upright and honorable manner. We trust the judges will look on the matter in this light, and that the Governor of Buenos Ayres will vigorously insist upon capital punishment in every conviction for deliberate murder.

For years the papers have been publishing the accounts of murders. Let us now turn over a new leaf, and publish the account of executions. We have seen that since the execution of the four murderers at Montevideo last September no more assassinations have taken place there. The same will occur here if justice is properly carried out in all cases of convicted murderers. We know Governor Castro's sentiments, and we are happy to say that he views matters in their proper light and will sternly refuse any appeal for a commutation of sentence. If capital punishment is rigorously carried out, both in town and camp, in less than a year we may look for no more Luros in Buenos Ayres society.

Furthermore it is improper to be publishing this and that nonsense about a convicted assassin; that he fainted when he heard the sentence read, that he fell into a nervous fit when the irons were put on, and was brought round by a little 'eau de Cologne.' All this is trifling with the public feeling, and childs' play on the part of the Press. The convict required no 'eau de Cologne' when he barbarously murdered the poor unoffending man who shared with him his own bed; he experienced no nervous tremor when knife in hand he gave poor Baracena his death wounds. Out upon all such false sentimentality! We want to know nothing of a criminal after his conviction but his execution. Public opinion has at last asserted its powers in this case of Luro. It was not for nothing that during this celebrated trial the Plaza was crowded morning, noon and night, and the Cabildo thronged. Public exasperation had reached a point beyond which there lay a great and serious social danger. The thanks of the public are due to the court and the authorities. Both have simply done their duty, nothing more. Better late than never—but let there be no more trifling henceforward! Luro's case must not be forgotten, and his execution this morning expiates in a measure our own melancholy social errors.

THE PANAMA MAILS.

CENTRAL AMERICAN CONGRESS.

WAR IMPENDING.

The *Centro Americano* of Guatemala, of the 12th January, says the Provisional President, accompanied by the Minister of Improvements, left the capital for the republic of Salvador, for the purpose of having an interview with President Gonzalez of the latter State, as had been arranged some time previously.

Don Antonio Cruz has been named by the President to represent Guatemala in the Central American Congress at La Union and General José Samayoa will represent Salvador at the said conference.

As we noticed in a former review the relations between Salvador and Honduras were by no means cordial. The leading papers of both Republics were launching criticisms and innuendoes at the respective authorities. Now we are told Salvador is recruiting for her army. No sufficient grounds for a serious quarrel appear above ground, though it is more likely to be based on personal ambition than any hatred between the peoples themselves. Guatemala and Salvador seem, at least for the time being, firmly allied. As for Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras, the yet prevailing motto seems to be "every one for himself."

The *Centro-Americano* of the 12th January says, in Salvador the question of Honduras was being discussed, and the conduct of Gen. Medina commented upon.

There existed a party who believed war was necessary, and another which disapproved of it. However, the Salvadorenos are warlike by nature, and very little would blow the embers into a flame.

Generals Severen, Chambo, and Lopez had arrived at San Salvador. President Medina had made a treaty with the revolutionary party. Medina tries to throw the blame on the above Generals for the barbarities committed by the government forces during the revolution.

The reports about the advance of the Honduras railroad were not favorable to the progress of it.

The *Porvenir* of Nicaragua speaking of the interior of the country, says that agriculture is in the most flourishing condition. The coffee crop has been very satisfactory. Indigo has not turned out so well, it was thought from want of labor, although the quantity planted had been more than in the former year. The survey for a railroad between Granada and Leon had commenced. The carriage road between the above cities was also being repaired.

In Nicaragua war was spoken of as probable between Salvador and Honduras.

The rainfall for 1871 in Nicaragua, was 85 inches. The Lake of Nicaragua received 181,984,000,000 cubic yards of water.

The *Centro Americano* says about Nicaragua, that it is at present threatened with revolution.

The *Porvenir* of the 1st January, has an editorial on the expected interview between the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Presidents of Salvador and Guatemala have shown the example. As to Nicaragua following the above example, opinions were different, and the benefit to the republic doubtful. The interview was to take place at Rivas.

According to the *Gaceta Oficial*, the introduction of firearms and ammunition is prohibited until further notice, at Costa Rica.

The President was in the Province of Guanacaste for his health and his 'haciendas', both of which required looking after.

The railroad continues to be carried onward. The preliminary works were in the vicinity of the Capital, and would probably have the cars running in August next.

Señor Don Rafael Ramirez had been named representative for Costa Rica in the Central American Congress to meet at La Union.

The gold mines of Agnacate are expected to produce $10,000,000.

The brig *Leonor Mayers* had arrived from New York, bringing fifteen carpenters, timber and utensils for the railroad. The *Ocean Pearl* arrived on the 24th with a similar cargo.

During a pretty strong gale the harbor remained calm. The leveling and clearing for the railroad have been finished as far as Moin point. There are about 160 laborers, above all, there is much wanted, a hotel, cooks, washers and ironers, who would all do well.

The sanitary condition of the place was good. The Thermometer marks 68 deg. of Faht. at sunrise, and rises to 81 deg. at 2 p.m.

POPULAR JUSTICE.

Public feeling in New York at present runs high, with reference to the Fisk murder, and there has even been talk of storming the prison and lynching the murderer, as the execution of justice has been sometimes lax of late, and in the American people there is always a fixed resolution to hang murderers as the best way to protect the lives and properties of citizens. We commend to our readers the following article from the New York *Journal of Commerce*; it embodies everything one might say on the same subject in Buenos Ayres. It speaks facts everyway desirable the judges here should know, and which we trust some of our colleagues will translate and publish.—The following is the article:—

"The killing of Fisk by Stokes and the reported threats of counter revenge on the murderer have the relation of cause and effect. One of the commonest remarks all over the city, when Fisk's death became known, was—"Will Stokes be hung?" This was made on the assumption that he had committed a deliberate murder with malice prepence, and fully deserved the gallows. On that point it would be unbecoming to express our opinion. That belongs to juries. What concerns us now is to note, with sorrow and indignation, that in one of the oldest and most highly civilized of American communities doubts should so generally prevail whether any man guilty of murder could be convicted on sufficient evidence, and being convicted, would suffer the appointed penalty. We have no proof that any of Fisk's friends seriously thought of storming the Tombs, taking out Stokes and lynching him; though it may be that had he been caught on the street after his atrocious deed he would have suffered personal violence, perhaps have been swung to a lamppost. The police acted rightly in guarding the assassin beyond the peradventure of expiating his crime at the hands of a mob. But, whether the threats of lynching were only careless talk, or deadly earnest sentiments, it all the same remains a shame and scandal that any men should have the least shadow of excuse for discussing the necessity of taking the law into their own hands. For ourselves, we cannot tolerate any excuse for such an attack upon the first principles of law and order in this part of the country, imperfect though the administration of justice may be here; but there are many persons, not bad, but good, though impulsive men, who, speaking hastily, sometimes say that a bit of quick and sharp street-hanging on a murderer would have a good effect. One can imagine conditions of society, like those in newly settled western regions, where lynching is more excusable in the absence of regular courts; but we have not yet reverted to that grade of civilization or barbarism. We are far from it; and in order that we may not relapse into it, but, on the contrary, become more and more civilized and better governed, we demand that now and henceforth men convicted of murder shall be punished for murder. Had this been the rule instead of the exception, we do not believe that Stokes would have assassinated Fisk; and we are still more sure that few, if any, people would have hinted at lynching the murderer. So long as men guilty of murder are acquitted on frivolous pleas, or, being convicted, are released from their doom by judicial interference, or kept from being executed by the influence of silly sentimentalists upon weak governors, so long will black-hearted men be all the more ready to shoot, stab, or club to death, for revenge or plunder. Every monster of society, who, being righteously convicted of murder, cheats the gallows, is the cause of other murders being done. When a murderer is run down and caught, in this city, one of his first remarks to policemen, to reporters, to everybody, made freely as a confident boast, is this: "I shall not be hung." He feels almost sure of his escape, because he can count up dozens of other murderers who were let off from the halter through legal quibbles or relaxed authority. We ask the reader to verify our statement by looking over after their arrest—murderers caught in the act, or soon after it, and known to be guilty beyond a doubt—and see how positively they assert that they will never be hung, or use some equivalent expression. It is because one unhung murderer begets a whole brood of his fiendish kind that we have always called for a prompt, unrelenting execution of the law upon murderers. When that is the usage of justice, men will be less likely to secrete themselves at the top of staircases and empty pistols into the bodies of their foes, and platoons of police will not be ordered to guard the Tombs against the threatened attacks of lynchers."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The convict Pedro Luro was removed from the Cabildo to the Recoleta yesterday morning in the prison van, under a strong guard of mounted policemen. Since Thursday evening the unhappy youth abandoned his attitude of bravado exhibiting occasional fits of hysterical fear, but had not made any confession up to yesterday evening. The execution takes place at 7 o'clock this morning. The full strength of the Provincial Guard and the vigilantes off duty will parade on the ground, the firing party to be selected from the first. It is not expected that the crowd will be numerous to witness the last act of the Calle Tacuari tragedy. Canon Duteil and Father Macnamara will attend the criminal.

We received our Panama exchanges yesterday, though why they generally reach us one day after those from Chile, we have no idea. We give extracts in another column.

Another shocking murder is reported to have occurred on Friday night at the corner of Calles Corrientes and Maypu. We have as yet heard no further particulars than the fact of a quarrel having occurred there between two decent looking men, one of them suddenly drawing a knife and killing the other with one stab through the heart. The assassin was at once secured.

We find in our West Coast Exchanges the following remarks by our contemporary the *Ferro-Carril* of Chile:—"The last mail from the East Coast brings us two new papers of large dimensions just started in Buenos Ayres, the *Union* and the *Mercantil*. Their size, like that of all Argentine papers, is much larger than our leading papers here. We have the *Tribuna*, *Republica*, *Verdad*, *Nacion Courrier* and STANDARD. The pitch newspaper enterprise has reached in the Argentine Republic is truly astonishing. Those we receive are all papers of the first class, and amongst them there is one French, another English, the editing of which can compete with that of European papers.

There are still three condemned murderers in the Cabildo, and it is expected they will be executed next week. The less delay and legal quibbling about these felons' doom the better, and the more impressive will be the effect on the criminal classes. Already crimes of bloody violence had diminished while Luro's fate was undecided, and it is clear, if every murderer now in the Cabildo be sentenced and executed quickly the deluge of crime this country is afflicted with and the terrible reproach it contains will disappear with greater rapidity than the people have any idea of.

The *Court Journal* publishes the following:—

"To Mr. Gladstone. — An apropos anecdote of Trumpet-blowing.—One of the innumerable stories in which the traditional 'sailor' of the jest-books is the hero appears for the first time in print, and is very apropos of the situation. A sailor was riding to town on the top of a Portsmouth coach, and sitting by the side of a guard, who, according to a mail-coach practice, 'tooted' loudly on his horn whenever the vehicle passed through a town or village. On one of these occasions the coachman missed the *fanfare* of the horn, and turning round on his box, he saw with dismay that the guard's seat was vacant. 'Why, the guard to be sure'. 'If you mean that——trumpeter', returned Jack, 'I knocked him over-board'."

We received the following advertizement from the States by the Po; it may interest or serve some of the young wool brokers in this Plaza:—

"Low Wools.—I want to make some joint account arrangement with a wool broker, young house preferred, for the disposal of a trial cargo of Low Wools; can influence regular consignments; no advances required; must be thoroughly posted, well acquainted, and of first-class standing. Address Low Wools, Journal of Commerce office."

The following description of a Kansas Billiard table may shock the 'habitues' of the Cafe Paris, but is nevertheless as true as Gospel:—

"A Kansas 'Billiard Saloon' uses a home made table—a large goods box, on which was laid a waggon-load of sandstone, covered with eight yards blue jean. For pockets they use old boots, about No. 10; for cues, broken hoe handles; boiled eggs for balls; and to count this lovely game they use dried apples on a clothes-line."

The *Real Estate Circular*, in an obituary notice of poor Charles Carter says he never was known 'to press his creditors'. In this regard we claim to be as virtuous as this peculiar kind of forbearance will make us. But hang the creditors!—they press us.

A letter from Paris gives us the following gossip:—

"The ballet *Graziosa* has been revived at the National Opera—the music is the work of the eminent harpist Labarre — to introduce the new 'ballerine', Mdlle. Pertoldi; she has a very beautiful figure, jet-black eyes, and animated features; her attitudes are full of grace and intelligence, her movements brilliant, vivacious and original. Paris has at last its 'Tertulia', which in Spain means a sort of soirée or 'raout', where lovers can meet without obstacles." The writer has apparently been fortunate in the 'Tertulia' line. A friend of great experience in this sort of entertainment informs us that in Madrid 'indigibles' find 'sweet sixteen' or ravishing twenty surrounded quite as watchfully by argus-eyed 'maternals', sulky elder brothers, and flinty-hearted 'governors' as in Belgrave or Merrion Square at the mildest of 'thés dansantes'. Even in this truly hospitable city 'obstacles' to the advent of a lovers' millenium are occasionally to be met with at a teafight.

The Po, the interest and extent of whose news is a subject of general remark, also brings a most important piece of intelligence respecting that plague of Buenos Ayres summer life, the mosquito. The United States doctors have lately expressed an opinion that, although the bite of a mosquito cannot be considered an absolute preventive of febrile disease yet those persons most persecuted by the 'animalitos' have a far better chance of escaping fever of any kind than those who are seldom bitten. Let us therefore in true Spanish fashion declare the mosquitoes our best friends, and offer them our houses, ourselves, in fact, all our worldly goods and chattels.

The Poitou's advices were received yesterday; the papers by this steamer are to the 17th, the private advices to the 19th. Lord Napier of Magdala has succeeded the late Earl of Mayo as Governor General of India, and the London papers consider the unfortunate nobleman's murder to have no political significance. No telegram respecting the answer of the Washington Cabinet to England's remonstrance on the Alabama question had been received at Gibraltar when the Poitou sailed. Mr. Brand is the new Speaker of the House of Commons. M. Rouher has been returned by an immense majority to the French Assembly as Deputy for Corsica. More rich coal beds have been discovered in Alsace. The Poitou brings 368 immigrants.

The French Government is thinking of reconstituting its Diplomatic service on the model of the United States. It is proposed to do away with Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargé d'Affaires leaving the representation of the nation abroad to Consuls, and sending plenipotentiaries whenever important occasions arise.

The "benefit" given some nights since at the Victoria Theatre resulted in a deficit of four thousand dollars currency. We are not alone in entertaining a suspicion that the heroic Viale will have no monument erected to his memory in this part of the earth but that which our countryman Colonel D'Arey has dedicated to it.

The War Minister has issued a most extraordinary document in which he informs General Rivas and through him the astounded public that the scrimmage at San Carlos is "a proof that the frontiers are amply protected," and that it once more brings into strong relief the zeal and activity of the general officers commanding on the Frontiers.' Stick to this text Colonel, Tejedor is weak tea compared to Y.E!

The town of San Nicolas is going a head wonderfully. There are seven barracas in the place the united business of which during last year amounted to 2 millions patacons. There are two saladeros at which six ocean vessels are now loading.

Letters from San Luis say that the whole of the wheat harvest has been lost owing to the prolonged seca.

Another Gaucho-Indian raid on the frontiers of Cordoba was reported yesterday. Mariano Rosas led the savages, but Colonel Obligado overtook the raiders, killed four of them, and saved the cattle they were carrying off. All the present devastation by the savages was predicted months ago by the press of this city, and it was well known that Calfucura was preparing a grand 'coup,' yet the War Office took no precautions, and the delightful result has fallen on the poor frontier settlers.

The Volunteer Fire Brigade Society has now made all its present arrangements, and the statutes will be signed by the members to-morrow.

Yesterday an enthusiastic broker presented us with a sample of wool, which shall have a place in our office and our hearts as long as 'Memory holds her seat,' etc., or a stick of our famed 'musee' holds together. Not even the nearest and dearest of our subscribers shall have a fibre of it. We will do anything for them—even pray for them, if we thought it would be of the faintest use, but a thread of this wool they cannot get, for it represents a lot sold yesterday at a price never before reached in the Plate—*one hundred and thirty six dollars* per arrobe. All who wish can inspect it, but not a fibre for money, or even love.

Among estancieros there may be some who are desirous of improving the quality of their pastures by introducing some grasses of a permanent class, and others of better quality than they now produce. It is a noted fact that in Europe, where lands were unproductive before, by the sowing of such lands with the best permanent grass and clover seeds, they have since become splendid pasthres, merely by the introduction of grasses suitable to the soil. We call the attention of our camp readers to the advertisement of permanent grass seeds, alfalfa, of the best quality, and three classes of clover, very suitable for inclosures for sheep pasture, especially the white Dutch, which suits the climate well; many may have noticed its appearance on the slopes near Porlerno, where it was introduced during the time of Rosas.

We received notice yesterday of the sale of some houses in 'Nursery Row.' The prices are as reserved as the buyers who, the matter being of a delicate tinge, refuse to allow their names to be published. We can sympathise with them.

The tonnage entered and cleared from ports in the Argentine Republic during the year 1870 is given in the Customs returns, just published, at 1,520,206 tons. Deducting Rosario and other ports it leaves for Buenos Ayres 1,428,000 tons. This is equivalent to the trade of Glasgow in 1863, but less than Dublin or Belfast for the same year.

The Brazilian Consul at Montevideo has demanded that the Oriental Government surrender at once all the Brazilian subjects in the army. The Oriental Cabinet professes its willingness to surrender all those subjects of Don Pedro made "food for powder" against their will, but not those who have voluntarily enlisted.

The Rector of the University has informed the Government that the absurd number of examinations the students have to pass in the year must be curtailed, as the present system is insupportable. We can well believe the learned Rector. The examinations last year in the Alma Mater of Buenos Ayrean "*jovenes*" numbered over *two thousand*. Oxford, Trinity, and the Sorbonne combined could not collar these figures; where the quantity is

so great it suggests unpleasant doubts as to the more important attribute of quality.

The arbitrary closing of the Tigre shipyards, an autocratic proceeding which neither the people nor our native colleagues of the Free and Republican Press of Buenos Ayres should quietly submit to, though they have hitherto done so, has driven grist to Captain Manton's splendid dock at Colonia. A fine steamer, the San Cristobal, is now being repaired there, which job would have fallen to the Tigre yards but for Dr. Tejedor's unconstitutional act.

PARIS LETTER.

February 9.

So the capital of civilization has not been considered worthy of the Assembly's company. Fortunately, Parisians have their attention occupied by the political play of 'Rabagas,' and weighing the merits of Dumas the Second as a statesman, based on his profound knowledge of the 'half world' and his ability in handling dramatic adultery. The citizens have anything but riotous looks, and being deprived of artillery and Chassepots, would not be in a position to break through the Swiss Guards that the Assembly could hedge round the late Corps Legislatif or Palais Bourbon, either name being given to the House of Parliament, as the speaker is Imperialist or Legitimist. It was not so much the adverse vote as the spirit in which it was given that was to be deplored. The motion might have been adjourned, and the pain thereby lessened, but its summary rejection was a blunder; any deputy that endeavoured to say a good word for the capital was hooted down like a malefactor, as if an adversary must be ever in the wrong. The President of the Assembly kept ringing his bell for ten minutes before his unruly scholars would condescend to listen to him. The duration of this tinkling is the safest measure for a storm: when it continues unheeded for a quarter of an hour, a hurricane rages; when it exceeds this, the President commences to feel for his hat, and out of sheer fatiguing puts it on his head—the last scene of all. It is worthy of remark that the 310 deputies who voted for the return of the Assembly to Paris reside at present in the city—striking proofs of constancy and consistency combined with a shrewd knowledge of social advantages. This vote is pregnant with danger. It says to the world, Paris is unsafe, 'prenez garde,' and the maintenance of the state of siege confirms it. The metropolitan press is exasperated, and leads the fashion to treat the Assembly with indifference; and above all, it affords a choice weapon to the Bonapartists, who already recall the splendour and wealth of the capital under the 'tyrant'—they joke now with this charge, knowing well that human nature is influenced by its interests rather than its sympathies.

M. Thiers is not absolved for his reticence on this question. It is felt that this was a case in which he might have spoken to advantage, without giving his resignation. Formerly he threatened to make a Star Chamber matter of the dispute. He has certainly trimmed here, to guard the support of the 'rurals' for his Protection views. It is a case of 'caw me, and I'll caw you.' He has been punished where he sinned, for the most sterling member of his Cabinet, Home Minister Casimir Perier, has resigned, finding his project for the return of the Assembly to Paris defeated. He has loyally inaugurated something like Parliamentary Government by bowing to the majority. It points a moral and adorns a tale; it is clearing up the confusion as to where authority commences and control ends. It is the decision of the Assembly, and not the wishes of M. Thiers, that is upheld. The precedent is established, and soon a few other Ministers will find their occupations gone. M. Perier faithfully represents the decision and inflexibility of his father. His short tenure of office left behind the evidences of real statesmanship. Whom the gods love, die young. He pursued Richelieu's maxim to be inexorable towards the bad, to be more generous to the good.

General Trochu voted against Paris; he has many reasons for disliking the city, on every wall he can read with his mind's eye the handwriting 'Tekel.' On the morning of the 4th September, 1870, he vowed to the ex-Empress, on the faith of a Breton, a soldier, and a Catholic to defend her. 'Punica fides.' That afternoon he was the colleague of Rochefort and Gambetta. But the conduct of the Orleanist princes was more reprehensible. Fully aware the debate was the order of the day, they preferred to hunt; while their party in the Assembly voted to a man in the majority. They subsequently send a note, that if they had been present they would have voted with the minority—against their followers. No one believes them—intrigue, surprise, equivocation, form the heritage of that family. Talleyrand when embarrassed in diplomacy always went away to hunt. Admirable representatives these princes, who so lustily complained a few months ago of being unable to serve their electors, and now when in the Assembly shirk every vital question, by neither speaking or voting. Their mutism is seen through.

After voting against free trade, the Assembly annuls its decision by authorizing M. Thiers to denounce the treaty of commerce with England in case she will not give France her fiscal liberty, by sanctioning protectionist tariffs. The government asserts, despite every proof to the contrary, that free trade has ruined the country, but they are too loyal to remedy the evil by resorting to protection—'credat Judæus. In presence of these ill consequences and flagrant contradictions of a spectacle so demoralizing, what can the people think? This chaos of discussions, where nothing is clear and precise, is destroying confidence, engendering scepticism, developing contempt; who to believe, who to listen to, is the difficulty; and ministers taking their wishes for realities, with uncured levity lead the nation to believe that all countries united commercially with France will, out of pure benevolence, forego their advantages before the expiration of 1877, when the last trade treaty ceases legally. If the treaties do not benefit the foreigner, French manufactures have nothing to complain of; if they do, foreigners will hold by the bond. In their impudent and adventurous financial policy, ministers will only demonstrate their helplessness, while compromising the dignity of France, and alienating from her not only the sympathies, but the riches of the world. It does not look well to see the new law as promulgated, striking refined as well as raw sugar with an increased tax, when the Assembly specially exempted refined sugar from the new impost. The debates, too, as reported in the *Journal Officiel* on this subject, look to have a cooked air. The road to protection is unhappily a difficulty less in the way of the Imperialists.

Thanks to the Assembly, France learns the existence of all the bad books in circulation, and so powerfully aids their circulation. A short time ago it was the 'Holy Almanac' of the Commune; at present it is the 'Popular Catechism of Republicanism,' where justice is represented as superior to man, which many will subscribe to, and that morality has not been taught to man by revealed religion,' which we may leave to the Left to applaud. The 'catechism' infers an amount of abstract knowledge on the part of the working classes quite refreshing, although resembling the definition of metaphysics—one person expounding what he does not comprehend, to another who does not understand. It would be better to steer clear of an index expurgatorius. Then we have had a discussion on the comparative merits of revolutions. One orator considered Spartacus, Tiberius, Felix Pyat and the Bonapartes as birds of a feather, and that in all probability some Vitellius was now engaged with the destinies of France. M. Baragnon, the big-gun of the legitimists improved the occasion by giving sledge-hammer blows to the Orleanists, and passing knocks to all political enemies. Poor France!

A more consoling spectacle is the heterogeneous effort to chase the Germans out of France by a three million franc power. If the enthusiasm is a shade less explosive to accomplish the end by means of voluntary subscriptions, it is to be hoped it is not the less real. It is not a good sign how ever to read of persons promising to contribute so much, in case the total figure be realized. It is more patriotic to give and ask no questions. In 1789 matters went better. Champfort sent a deputation of its ladies to the Assembly, who presented like the Roman matrons to the Senate their jewels, which they blushed to wear when patriotism called for their sacrifice. They were admitted, eleven in all, dressed in white to the Assembly; stated the liberation of the country was the work for citizens its regeneration, that for the representatives, on the caskets being accepted, the president assured the ladies, henceforth their virtues would be their ornaments. Up to the present there has been only one similar sacrifice—an editor—who gives his small stock of plate, his watch, shirt studs and links, along with the silver spoon and goblet of his only child. If all would go and do likewise possibly enthusiasm might effect what reason declares to be impossible. What is most touching in this movement is, that its first impulse came from Strasbourg and Mulhouse. The amputated part has led the way—in the raising of the required sum—thirty times one-hundred millions! The ladies of these towns recall Musset's elegy on the pelican, 'for food, it gives its heart.' The government will not officially identify itself with the national effort, but indirectly supports its proper direction. The Archbishop of Paris recommends the good work, the aristocratic ladies of the Fraubourg St. Germain have their fairy fingers working up elegant trifles for bazaars; at every dinner party the hostess makes a collection; at 'soirées' the same, while brides present you with cake while extending a salver on behalf of France. Some shop keepers hand over their establishments to lady patronesses for the busiest portion of a day, requesting them to keep the proceeds of all sales. 'Sursum pecunia!' Financiers have not yet elaborated their business-plan, but some resolution will be found to satisfy the yearnings of the nation to be delivered from Prussian occupation; foreigners can then at all events remember France. During the last twenty years it has been calculated this country loaned to foreign nations, twenty five milliards of money—eight times the amount due to Germany. It has been suggested to sell off foreign stock, despite the inevitable crashes that must ensue, till the required three milliards be realized. Meantime the Assembly has not yet found the new sources of taxation to meet the required annual expenses.

The Emperor of Brazil and his companions, after creating a most favorable impression, left as they arrived, without show or noise: they folded

their tents like the Arabs,
And as noiselessly steal away."

Sardou is unanimously condemned for his comedy, "Rabagas," where he has stirred up quite unnecessarily political passions, by endeavouring to agreeably rail at the republic, in representing it by advocates without talent and conscience, and giving an air of resuscitation to monarchy, under the character of a Prince of Monaco, who does not add to his reputation by taking as ministers the very vilest "gentlemen of the pavement." The Bonapartists have adopted the piece as a manifesto and a revenge, and point out Gambetta, Jules Favre, Rochefort, &c., not omitting Ollivier and the Communists as "represented to the life." It was Sardou who, on the 4th of September, led the revolutionists to the Tuileries: his change in politics would be condemned else where, but here every man seems to alter his opinion as often as he changes a chemise. The author wishes to be Aristophanes, but we are not in the time of Socrates; and our manners are not Athenian. The Greek comic poet introduced into his plays choruses by frogs and pigs; the audience supplied the croaks and grunts which Sardou omitted in Rabagas.

The Abbé Michaud, Vicaire of the Madeleine, and a theological professor, refuses to subscribe to the doctrine of infallibility, but will "remain Catholic and priest." The Frère Hyacinthe has at last a companion, but neither have followers. The fact of the Germans rebelling against the Pope will make the French love his Holiness the more.

The "goddess of Liberty" is dead, having expired in a street curiously called after the 'bears.' She was a widow, named Geniot, and discharged the office of goddess of liberty to the republic of 1848. She was very slim, but since ten years has been growing stout, and closed her career by being the fattest woman in Paris, weighing 51 stones.

As the new military law is expected to shorten the period of military service for those who can pass a real army examination, the walls of Paris are covered with placards and posters from old soldiers professing to give chamber lessons in the use of arms.

General Susane is the right arm of the Minister of War. The Committee now enquiring into the contracts executed during the late campaign felt that the General in his official capacity had kept back documents, which he alleged had been burned during conflagration week in Paris, to screen high military friends. The General also gave a bit of his mind to the Committee for making public evidence he was assured would be regarded as secret. M. Thiers intervened to patch up matters between the Committee and General Susane: nearly succeeded, when an intemperate letter from the War Minister turned up reopened the whole matter, which, affecting as it does the dignity of the Assembly, will be laid before it. A condemnatory vote will compel the War Minister to resign—a worthy successor can be found in Chanzy, and a more able man to boot: but M. Thiers is reported to be threatening his resignation, and if so the end of the world must arrive. The President cannot see all his Ministers sent to the right about. "All my pretty ones" to be included among the murdered deer.

THE WOOL TRADE.

(Messrs. Helmuth Schwartze's Report.)

A review of the wool trade during 1871 embraces changes and contrasts such as have probably seldom been crowded into one short twelvemonth, it presents but one single feature: that of one continued, rapid, and irresistible rise, manifesting itself with sustained force, and with such entire absence of wavering, as to point to deeper laying causes than can be found in the outward events of the year, great as the influence of the latter has undoubtedly been. A contrasted statement of the position of the market at the beginning and end of 1871 will best summarize the results gained. The year began with considerable stocks, with a power of consumption crippled in one of the most important quarters, and with prices as depressed as they have, perhaps, been at any time since 1848; and it has ended with an absolute scarcity of the raw material, with a rate of consumption more extended than has probably ever been known before, and with prices 50 per cent. higher, and on a level with those of the most flourishing times. Very little credence would probably have been accorded to any one who, a year ago, should have ventured on a prediction of such results. A return to the high rates of 1866 seemed altogether out of the question; those were past times, bound up with a different and much lower rate of production. A great war was still raging, and was that to pass away like a mere temporary obstruction, leaving no traces on the industry of the countries involved? Yet, what seemed utterly incomprehensible, has not only come to pass, but has happened in a manner, and under circumstances, which seem to guarantee that the changes will endure. It may at once be said, that the effects of the war have undoubtedly been over estimated. The French Wollen industry has passed practically unscathed through the ordeal, and whatever losses were inflicted have probably since been more than counterbalanced by the prosperous trade that has followed.

But there are circumstances beyond this that have had a decisive influence on the course of affairs. During the four years 1867—1870, Wool has stood at an exceedingly low valve, it has thereby come within the reach of the poorer, larger population, has become applied in infinite new ways, and been introduced into a variety of goods where it was never used before, and from whence, being once established, it will not be easily dislodged. Of this long period of depression the results of the past year are probably the fruit. Had its growth progressed under ordinary conditions, it would have shown itself in a gradual amelioration, but many exceptional circumstances concurred to bring it to a very sudden ripeness. First, as if to heighten the contrast, the improvement that had already taken place in the summer of 1870, was annulled by the outbreak of the war, and prices were thrown back to the lowest level. Next, the production of Wool in the Colonies and South America, which formerly had made immense strides every year, had, in consequence of the low prices, become stationary since 1868. An actual decrease had further taken place in the clips of 1871, both in England and the United States, occasioning scarcity of stocks, and bringing from the latter country a powerful competition to this market; and lastly, a pressure, which for many years had weighed heavily upon all trade and commerce, had (with the settlement by arms of the political differences between France and Germany) at length been removed, restoring confidence and enterprise once more to their proper influence. All this converged to one point, and produced changes unforeseen and extraordinary, but nevertheless legitimate and probably lasting.

	Australia	Cape	R. Plate	total.
1863	241,639	68,919	81,252	391,801
1864	302,177	69,309	86,617	458,103
1865	332,560	90,991	131,710	564,261
1866	348,628	107,184	152,351	608,166
1867	412,611	128,418	192,386	733,145
1868	491,218	141,916	234,916	868,050
1869	499,610	131,319	237,369	871,328
1870	549,264	124,050	213,079	886,393
1871	567,013	126,977	235,987	929,977

The imports in 1871 showing thus an increase over those of the preceding year of 43,584 bales, or about 5 per cent. If, however, the large stocks of fine wool existing in London and Antwerp at the beginning of 1871 be taken in consideration, the excess of supply over that of 1870 is considerably larger. Against about 651,000 bales Colonial Wool catalogued in the London Sales of 1870, we have last year had a quantity of 745,000 bales or 94,000 bales more, and at Antwerp the proportion of River Plate Wool is about 65,000 bales to about 84,000. This is in regard to fine wool. As for low foreign descriptions, the increase of imports has been enormous, viz., about 172,000 bales and ballots, or about 92 per cent., a fact which is only in part counterbalanced by the deficiency of the Home clip.

But if the supplies show a great increase, so do the exports, which exceed those of 1870, by nearly 46 per cent. According to the Board of Trade returns the Imports and Exports of foreign and colonial wool were as follow—

	1871.	1870.
Imports	319,511,336 lbs	259,361,963 lbs.
Exports	135,089,791 "	92,512,381 "
Home consumption	184,421,542 lbs	166,819,579 lbs.

This gives an increase of about 10 per cent. for the Home consumption, but if, as would be necessary for a true comparison, the quantity left unconsumed at the end of 1870 be deducted from the one figure and added to the other, the percentage would probably be trebled.

Of Woollen Manufactures and Yarns the total Export reached..... £33,286,181
Against 26,659,202 in 1870

Shewing an increase of £ 6,627,279 or about 25 per cent.

The picture all these figures present is an exceedingly favorable one; in every direction is there increased activity. Imports and exports are largely augmented, while the bona fide Home consumption continues on a scale altogether unprecedented.

The stocks of Colonial Wool in the English markets are nil, of Low Wool very moderate. Of River Plate Wool there were at Antwerp and Havre on the 31st December 13,391 bales, against 16,809 bales in 1870. The Berlin market holds about 30,000 ewt. against 80,000 ewt. a year ago.

Though a sanguine—and too often fallacious—view of the future is a characteristic feature of all prosperous times, it is impossible not to entertain it at present. In whatever direction the horizon may be scanned, the signs are favorable in all quarters. It is true the rise established during the last year has been sudden and large—almost violent—but it is nevertheless legitimate. A parallel revival has taken place in almost all branches of commerce and industry, and so far as it has gone at present, it is essentially sound. It is the legitimate consequence of a profitable employment of capital that, through mistrust, has lain idle for many years. Speculation has had little to do with it, for the experiences of 1866 have not been forgotten, and, despite all activity, there is yet a strong element of caution to be found in all enterprise. Extraordinary and unforeseen events may of course occur to baffle all speculations. But as far as the Wool trade is concerned, all circumstances that influence it do so favorably. The rate of consumption is large, of stocks there are none, the supplies will scarcely be on a level with those of the past year; and last, not least, there is the prospect, after a long period of political apprehension, of a year of peace, and of a fresh lease of confidence and prosperity.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 15, 1872.

Ounces	400
Soys	122½
Pats	25
National Bonds	74½

The Bond Market ruled a shade weaker to-day, owing to one of the principal native brokers having sold some fifty thousand on time, which at once flattened prices. The sales to-day were as follows:—

For cash 1000 at 74½.
" 16 " 10,000 at 74½.
" 31 March 15,000 at 74½.

In Cedulos hipotecarios, one sale A serie, at 95; and buyers at this rate.

Exchange ruled to-day at 51, 51½ and 51¼. A very large business is said to have been done at 51½, but bills were also passed freely at 51¼.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave the following:—paper 3⅝. Fomento 11; Extraordinary Debt, 41½; Home 42. No arrivals—1000 dry hides 71. In produce, nothing doing; every one waiting for the packet, exchange 53.

Mr. Thomas McCosh has received full powers, and will, during the absence of Mr. F. Neild, manage the firm of Frederick Neild and Co.

During after hours on 'Change a sale of 3,000 bonds for the end of April was effected at 73¾.

The sale of half a league of land alongside the estancia formerly of Don Marcos Paz, but now the property of Mr. Thomas Graham, was announced to-day at reserved rate. Mr. Thomas Graham purchaser.

Owing to the numbers of parties leaving to-morrow in the packet to-day was a general leave-taking day on 'Change. We have already published most of their names. Mr. Alkein, the well-known broker, goes to Rio on business of importance. Messrs. Bernasconi & Harris also leave in the packet, and we believe Mr. Frederick Neild.

The rise in fomento shares in Montevideo now attracts much notice. The shares are now 280 per cent. higher than last week and still keep rising.

As will be seen by our South market report, wool was sold to-day in that market at 136 m/n per arroba. This we may safely say, is the highest price that has ever been obtained in the Buenos Ayrean market for wool, and yet the consignee of the wool has sent out word to his constituents, that for the balance of the wool he confidently expects 150 per arroba. Dry hides on the strenght, also, of the Po's telegrams, have risen, and were sold to-day at 178, and for a good lot 180 asked.

Notice has been given of the loss of a 'pagare' for $f.2,247 Pats., due August 10th, 1872, signed by Don Esteven Barozi, in favor of Mr. James Graham; payment of same has been stopped and all bankers and discounters notified.

The sales in the North Plaza were as follows—
1000@ mestiza wool at 105
600@ do do 94
500@ do do 88
400@ do do 81
600@ do do 95
No wool at the plaza or Station.

The wheat market this morning rule i flat and very few sales.

Money to-day ruled very easy, and discount brokers complain of the scarcity of first class bills, money is offering on bonds at 8 per cent but very few takers.

The Poiton has brought close on 400 passengers besides full cargo. We may add that merchants have received letters by this steamer to the 19th February, one day later than the Po mails.

The treasury returns for the 8th instant give cash on hand in treasury 3,013,512 pats., and in account current in the Provincial Bank, 4,487,690 pats. The government since yesterday refused to take at 9 per cent., and in fact is out of the discount market for the present, which of course increases the ease in the money market.

The wool business o the fortnight has been unusually brisk, and the returns now at hand show the following:—

Arrivals during fortnight	130,000 ar.
Do. same time last year	230,000 do.
Total arrivals to date	3,060,000 do.
Do. same date last year	2,130,000 do.
Sold to date	2,910,000 do.
Stock on hand	120,000 do.
Stock this time last year	466,000 do.

The last quotations here are as follows:—

Superfine for Havre	105-120
Prime	97-104
Seconds	92-96
Middling	86-92
Wretched condition and inferior	80-86
Lambs wool	80-85

It will be seen by the foregoing that the total stock in market is 120,000 ar., and some of the most experienced barraqueros opine that the estimate of wool outside, and yet to come to market, as published in the STANDARD yesterday, is exaggerated: the total amount to come in cannot exceed 200,000 ar. The stock given on hand comprises some well known and very choice lots deposited by the owners, and not at present on sale. Thus in reality, the stock of wool in the market at present is nil.

The sales of W. S. ox and cow hides during the last 15 days are—
70,000 ox hides at reserved prices, and
3,000 do. at 50 rls.
Sales since 1st October last to date—
192,000 hides.
Slaughtered do. do. 173,000.
Do. for the last 15 days, 15,000.
Stock, 5,000 hides.
Hides to market—24,000.
In beef and tallow—Sales, 200 pipes at reserved price.
Prices—Nominal in pipes, at 15½ rls.: half pipes, 15½ do.
Stock—300 pipes.
W S matadero hides—No sales.
Stock—10,000 ox and cow hides.
W S horse hides—Sales, 500 hides at 25 rls. for 31lb average.
No stock.
Mearse's grease worth $14 currency, without cask.
Jerked beef—Sales, 30,000 lb at 22 and 21 rls.
Mutton tallow—Sales, 250 half pipes, at 15 and 15½ rls.
No stock.
The total sales of dry ox and cow hides during the last fortnight are—
400,000 hides
The total stock of all classes remaining unsold—
5,000 do.
In American hides—Sales, 29,000.
Entre Rios, at 51 c. and 55 rls.
'Al barrer'—Concordia at 53½ and 54 rls., 'al barrer,' Corrientes, at 53 and 53½ rls. 'al barrer,' and classified hides of this province at 55 and 56 rls. for 22 and 23 lb average.
No stock.
In German hides—Sales, 7,000 matadero hides.
Ox—At 53½ rls. for 30 and 31 lb average; and cows at 52½ rls. for 21½ and 22 lb average.
Stock, 5,000 hides.
In French, Spanish, and Italian hides—Sales, 8,000 do.
No stock.
At 49 and 49½ rls. American descchos.
- 50 do. heavy ox.
- 53 do. Corrientinos.
- 57 do. calf skins.
- 55½ do. duty free, Paraguayan hides.

Captain Manton, of the Colonia dry dock, requests us to advise shipowners and masters that his rule in docking vessels is to give the turn or preference to that vessel that anchors first in the port of Colonia. This rule will always hold good unless the draught of water of one of the vessels prevents her from entering the cradle, in which case she must give way to one of light draught.

Amongst the passengers leaving in the Neva is Mr. William Pauts, of the firm of W. Pauts & Co. of this market. Mr. Pauts is well and favorably known in commercial circles: he returns to Europe after an absence of eleven years, during which time he has been eminently successful in business. In his absence his partner, Mr. Herman Altgelt, will manage the firm. Mr. Pauts, although not a German, being a native of Rotterdam, was twice president of the German Club Teutonia, acted for two years as treasurer of the German Hospital, was for many years a prominent member of the Philharmonic Society, and for the last three years has lent valuable services to commerce as Syndic of the Tribunal of Commerce—and although a very young man, Mr. Pauts was one of our most representative foreign merchants, and his removal to Rotterdam will be felt a loss in commercial circles.

Gas shares were offered to-day, but 100 per-mium is asked. At 95 premium there are numerous buyers.

Mr. Theophilus Mendez leaves for England in the Neva. He goes with a view to sell his tramway to an English joint stock company, and with every prospect of success. His lines of tramway are doing an excellent traffic, and are in the most effective working order. The terminus or head station at the Once de Setiembre is one of the finest in this city; it is a credit to Mr. C. F. Robertson, the architect, and affords the most ample accommodation for 400 horses. It is to be hoped that this enterprizing Argentine Mr. Mendez will be as successful in the London market as his predecessor, D. Mariano Billinghurst.

Consignees of the s.s. Benita, from London:—
L. Bartali, Boyd J. D. & Co., Bernasconi, Bates, Stokes & Co., H. Bunge & Co., Brasle Bros., Boic, Hnos. & Co., A. Benites & Co., Bustamante, Galup & Co., E. Brandes & Co., Bamberg, Hnmendahl, C. J. Flower, E. Furt, Feh, Seybert & Co., Fusoni, Bros., Firmat & Topham, Ferber, Huhn & Co., H. A. Green & Co., A. Gomes, Gonmoillon & Chapon, G. Goth, Getting & Co., Glover, Darbyshire & Co., Giraul & Co., Director del F.C. del Oeste, A. McKinlary, Murray & Co., Marco del Pont, Malm, Nessler & Co., McLean & Co., McLean, Bohm & Co., Mantels & Phiffer, Moore & Tudor, Mackern, Bros., Molina Gondra, Malmann & Co., R. T. Napp, R. & J. Schulte, Thomas & Co., Vereecke & Co., Verney & Gobert, Wellshed, Woodgate, Bros., Wisner & Co., W. P. Young, Compañia Nacional de Tramways.

SOUTH PLAZA.
March 15th, 1872.

Our active and well informed special reporter has presented us with a sample of a fine lot of Magdalena wool, which attracted great attention this morning at the South Plaza.

The transaction have been very important and high prices paid, viz:—

Wool.
One of the finest wools from Magdalena, consigned to Messrs. Peyredieu and Bradly, was sold this morning, and obtained $136@!!!
This is the highest price up to the present.
N.B. Samples at our office.

Dry Hides.
In great demand. Few arrivals.
Campo $172 up to 178 pesos, 180 asked.

Sheepskins.
Consumo sold $280 up to 310 per doz.

Horse-hair
Very firm, and in demand.
Long from the South $188 to 195@

Grease and tallow
Bord. in shipping cond. $17.
Campo cask 44.

Cereals
Wheat accord to class $100 to 150 fanega.
New maize 100 to 115.
Barley 60 to 70
Flour at the mills 25 to 27@.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th March, at Manse, Chiscomus, by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, M.A., Timothy Leishman, to Susan, only daughter of Mr. Edward Hayes, San Martin, Balcarce.

DEATH.

On the 14th March, of croup, Mary Tyrrell, daughter of Mr. Patrick Tyrrell, Mercedes.—R.I.P.

SEIS MEDALLAS DE HONOR,

MEDALLA DE ORO,
Paris, 1870.

J. S. FRY and SONS

Chocolate Caracas

O SEA CACAO EN POLVO.

Este Chocolate debe su excelencia especial, su gusto delicado, y su color puro y brillante, al uso del Chocolate importado de Caracas, donde siempre se ha producido el Chocolate de la mejor clase conocida. Para el almuerzo y para la cena esta preparacion es excelente—agradable al paladar y facil de digerir. Las personas mas delicadas la pueden tomar y no podran menos que reconocer su eficacia en dar fuerza y vigor al estómago y al systema en general.

Nota—Es preciso exigir la marca.

J. S. FRY and SONS,

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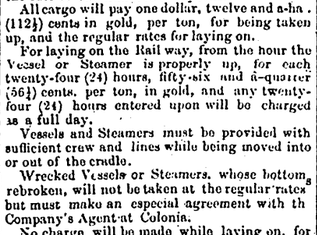
A LA REINA DE INGLATERRA,
AL PRINCIPE, GALES, &c.



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Se Vende por Menor en todas Partes
Exigir la Marca.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Railway at Colonia being in working order, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges, a deduction of 25 per cent. having been made since the 1st of July, 1871:—

Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred [100] tons, English or American builder's measurement, will pay a rate of seventy-five (0.75) cents per ton gold, for being taken up. Each nominal horse power of engine in steamers, will be charged for as an additional ton of measurement.

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, whose entire registered tonnage and horse power of engine does not equal one hundred (100) tons, will pay the rate of one hundred [100] tons.

All cargo will pay one dollar, twelve and a-half (112½) cents in gold, per ton, for being taken up, and the regular rates for laying on.

For laying on the Rail way, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, fifty-six and a-quarter (56¼) cents. per ton, in gold, and any twenty-four (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

Vessels and Steamers must be provided with sufficient crew and lines while being moved into or out of the cradle.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottoms rebroken, will not be taken at the regular rates but must make an especial agreement with the Company's Agent at Colonia.

No charge will be made while laying on, for Sundays or stormy days, when no work can be done below the load line of the Vessel or steamer.

Railway Bills must be cashed, or acceptably provided for, before the Vessel or Steamer will be launched, and any detention of the Railway for the settlement of Bills will be charged at full rates.

A fine Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and Brass Foundry connected with the Establishment. Machinists, Boiler-makers, and Ship-carpenters always on hand; and Shipowners will find it to their advantage to have all their work contracted for at the Dock.

The Company have immense Barracas ready for the storage of cargoes, with Wharves, Launches, &c.

B. D. MANTON, Agent.

RJBIO & FOLEY,
Agents in Buenos Ayres.

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ONE MILLION STERLING.

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Insurances against Loss by Fire, effected on the most favorable Terms.

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Agents in Buenos Ayres,
W. R. THOMAS AND CO.

N.B. Settlements for losses, &c., arranged here by the Agents, under a Power of Attorney, without reference to the Head Office.
207 14p fy24

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$20, $20, $20.

In Packets of One Pound.

A TRIAL ONLY REQUISITE.

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SABADO, 16 DE MARZO.

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Director de Orquestra, E. RAYNERI.

Precios de Costumbre—Señoras Gratis.
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At Three Dollars the Shilliug.

WORKS OF THE BEST AUTHORS.

Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, with Portrait Notes and Life, 20 ps; Gerhard's Spiritual Songs, 15 ps; Savory's Domestic Medicine, 15; Pleasant Life in the North, 18; The Peace of God, by Jones, 15; Paul Gauslett's Confessions, 7; Pleasant Talk about Fruits, Flowers, and Farming, by Beecher, 19; Graham's Domestic Medicine, 48; Life of Bishop Lonsdale, by Denison, 7; John Franklin's Illustrations to the Ballad of St. George and the Dragon, 30; Treatise on Optics, by Nugent, 15; A Highland Parish, by Macleod, 18; Baronial Halls of England, 380; Dreamthorp, by Smith, 10; Truth in tales, by De Liefde, 15; Wealth and Welfare, by Gotthelf, 18; Occupations of a Retired Life, by Smith, 18; De Profundis, by Gilbert, 18; Heads and Hands in the World of Labour, by Blackie, 10.

103—POTOSI—103
h | 169 3p m15

MENSAGERIAS DEL COMERCIO.

CORREO NACIONAL,
269—Potosi—269

Para Tapalque. Saldran por el primer Tren del Sud.

Estacion Salado, Rosario de Chas, Porta de Peralta, San Pedro, San Benito; el Vapor, Once de Setiembre, Las Flores, La Vervena, La Candelaria, Las tres Flores, Posta de Severo Farias, Casa de Domingo Angulo, Laguna de Medina, Casa de Antonio Heros, Artaza, Corpus, Vicente Fernandez, y Tapalque.

Todos los dias 2, 11, 18, y 26.

Regresa de Tapalque los 7, 14, 22, y 29.

NOTA—Los equipages y encomiendas se reciben hasta las 12 del dia anterior.

JUARES, CESIO y CIA, Empresarios.
d m10

IRISH CHURCH.

LACHOZA, LUJAN.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop being absent in San Pedro during the present week, the inauguration of the above Church will not take place on St. Patrick's Day, as originally intended
d 164 3p mh15

COMMERCIAL.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that during Mr. Fred Neild's absence in England, our business will be conducted by Mr. Thomas McCosh, who holds full power of attorney for that purpose.

FRED NEILD & CO.
Buenos Ayres, March 14th, 1872.
d 165 5p mh15

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Apply at No. 90 Calle Parque. 156 2p mh15

TANTO en la Ciudad como en la Campaña.—En la Calle Lima 220 hay Puertas y Ventanas de todas medidas, con marcos de algarrobo o pino. Hay una barandita de escritorio.
1..149 3p m15

TIMBER YARD.

TO LET—A fine, large Corralon, in the Calle Montevideo, 112.
d 166 3p mh15

TO LET—Some Rooms for Gentlemen. Apply at Calle Maipu, No. 196.
h..163 3p m15

TO LET—A small casa-quinta, with four rooms, kitchen, stable, garden, fruit trees, etc. etc. Situated in Calle Tucuman, between Andes and Ascuenaga.

For further particulars, apply at 35, Paseo de Julio.
d 158 3p mh15

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, with boarded floors and gas, in the house of an English family; situated between two tramways.
Apply at Calle Suipacha, No. 404.
d 161 3p mh15

SE ALQUILA—Una casa, buena para mercería, modista, zapateria: tienda o cualquier otro negocio. Para verla y tratar Calle Lima 220, media cuadra del Mercado Independencia.
1..150 3p m15

A LOS BARRAQUEROS.

SE ALQUILA la Barraca que está para desoenpurse denominada Puerto de los Techos, sobre la rivera del Riachuelo de Barracas, y á una cuadra del Tramway Buenos Ayres, con un muelle comodo para embarque y desembarque. Ocurran Defensa No. 17, primer patio.
1..154 6p m15

JUNIOR CLERK.

WANTED a young man of good character, education and business habits, for a general Agency-office. Must speak at least three languages. Apply between 12 and 1 Calle Potosi 269.
1..155 3p m15

ENGLISH DETECTIVE.

WANTED to know the address of the clever English detective who some months ago was employed at the British Consulate.
1..156 3p m15

WANTED, a Man or Family, understanding the culture of trees, to whom extensive Island Grounds will be offered in charge, on favorable conditions, ensuring a most comforrable futurity. None need apply without reliable reference. Address A. B., Sar. Martin, 144.
81 5p mh9

GARDENER.

WANTED a good capable Man. None need apply without testimonials.
Calle Cangallo, No. 145.
h..3p m13

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young Girl to assist in general housework.
Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock at Calle Reconquista No. 117.
h..123 3p m 13

TO LET, several Front Rooms, with or without Furniture, suitable for Offices. 89 Calle Corrientes.
cj—100 14p mh10

COGNACS, &c.

JAMES HENNESSY and CO.'S
And
J. and F. MARTELL'S
OLD BRANDY.

Washington Morton's
FINE CHAMPAGNE COÑAC.

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

CAMPBELTON & IRISH WHISKY

JAMAICA RUM.

HOLLANDS & OLD TOM GIN.

Booth & Stevens,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
193½—CALLE FLORIDA—193½
cj—mh 13

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

$20——$20——$20

Having received a large supply, I am now ready to execute all orders for
$20 —— $20 —— $20.

TEA —— TEA —— TEA.

ENGLISH BAZAAR,
61—CALLE FLORIDA—61
1mf16 | 16

TO LET,

THE well-kuown and commodious Family Residence,
CASA AMARILLA,

Situated in Calle Colon, at the entrance to the Boca Road, containing nine rooms, cellars, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; also garden and field attached, and pigeon-house.

May be viewed at any time.

Apply on the premises between 11 a.m, and 3 p.m., or at the Bolsa, between 2 and 4.
cj—114 6p mh13

A GENTLEMAN, of active business habits just arrived from England, wishes to obtain an engagement either in Montevideo or Buenos Ayres. He has had many years' experience in the Mincing-lane, India, and China markets, and is thoroughly conversant with all Brokerage and Finance matters. Address 'Mercantile,' care of the English Club, Montevideo.
cj—103 4y mh12

GOOD SERVANTS,

CAN generally be had by applying to the "HOUSE for IMMIGRANT GIRLS," under the care of the SISTERS of MERCY, No. 248 Calle Chacabuco.

Between 3 and 5 is the most convenient time for Ladies to call.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY

Acknowledge, with many thanks, the following contributions towards the new Convent Mercedes:—

The Rev. C. Walsh Chascomus,	$500
Thomas Daly	100
Peter Connaughton	100

Also $500, from the Rev. J. Leahy, and $500 from Mrs. Edward Walsh (Guardia del Monte), for the Orphans.
dj—mh13

CABALLOS DE LUJO.

A magnificent Pair of Saino Carriage Horses, and a Tordillo Tilbury and Riding Horse for Sale

J. and E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS,

24, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON,

PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.

THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY PARIS, 1867.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE,
Is manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free.
ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER.
Atkinsons' Ylangylang. Atkinson's Trevol, and all other Perfumes,
Are now manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free.
Atkinson's Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinson's Bear's Grease.
Atkinson's Cold Cream. Atkinson's Sachet Powders.
Atkinson's "Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth."
Atkinson's Superior Thridace Soap.
Price List on application.

N B. All Perfumes. Eau de Cologne, Florida Water, Lavender Waters and Toilet Vinegar, are now manufactured in bond, and increased discount allowed thereon.

CAUTION—Messrs. J. and E. Atkinsons' goods are largely counterfeited orders should therefore be sent direct, or through Commission Houses of repute.

Wholesale Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L J. ISAAC and CO.

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND CO.

101--Calle Cangallo--103

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

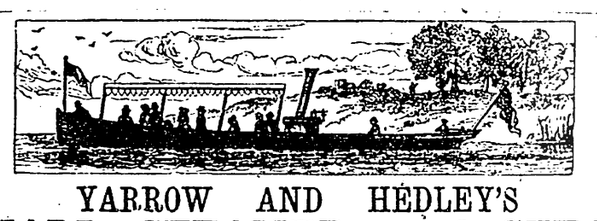
Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish can open an account current, according to the rules estabished by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM



YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMER and STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	complete from	£145
30 feet long, to seat 14 persons	complete from	195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	complete from	245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	complete from	360
50 feet long, to seat 60 persons	complete from	650
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England, the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

Machinery supplied for Boats built abroad.

YARROW AND HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

The Steam Engine Trials
OF THE
Royal Agricultural Society
OF ENGLAND.

OXFORD, 1870.

The FIRST PRIZES at this Show were again Awarded to Clayton and Shuttleworth, viz.:

First Prize for Horizontal Fixed Engine of 10 H.P.; First Prize for Steam Engine, with Boiler combined.

At the previous trials of Steam Engines, at Bury, 1867, Clayton and Shuttleworth took all the First Prizes for Engines, also a Prize of £15 for Thrashing Machines, and the Society's Silver Medal.

Clayton and Shuttleworth have received
First Prizes at all Trials of the Agricultural Society of England, at which they have competed since 1849.

N.B.—All the Principal Makers of Portable Engines, &c., compete for this Society's Prizes, being the only trials in Great Britain conducted by competent and impartial Engineers, and where the capability and value of each Engine is thoroughly tested by practical experiments. C. and S., therefore, do not compete at any other Shows.

PORTABLE ENGINES, from 4 to 25-Horse Power.
THRASHING MACHINES,
Single, Double and Treble Blast, with Patent Rolled Steam Beater Plates, and all other recent improvements.
Grinding Mills, Saw Benches, Straw Elevators, &c.

CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH,

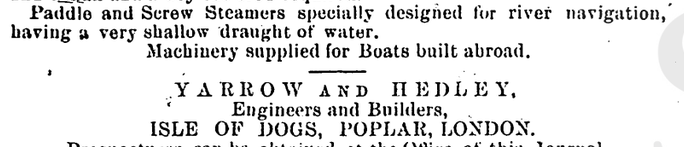
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN,

78 Lombard-street, London,

AND
TARLTON-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

☞ Catalogues on application, or Free by Post.

AVIS A MM. LES PROPRIÉTAIRES ET AUX COMPAGNIES DE CHEMINS DE FER
(B. A. G. S. G.)



VARA, 1 METRE HIGH, $12½ m|c. Do. 2 METRES HIGH $2

NEW PATENT FENCING,

Cheap, Light and Durable.

The best and cheapest way of dividing Lands, Wiring in Quintas, Gardens, Paddocks or Meadow Lands. Suitable likewise for making Hen Coops, &c

Patented by the FRENCH, SPANISH, and ITALIAN GOVERMENTS.

Sole Agents in the River Pllate,

GVO. LEROY Y CIA.,

59 CALLE CUYO.

☞ Also every kind of Economical Stove, by which Bachelor Camp men can cook for themselves, and otherwise dispense with housekeepers.

spt 15

Programme of Races
OF THE
GUALEGUAYCHU JOCKEY CLUB.

MARCH 22.

1st Race—Twelve o'Clock.
Five Squares—Prize 80$f; entrance, 10$f.

2nd Race—12.30 p.m.
Hurdle Race—Ten squares. Prize 100$f. Entrance, 15$f.

3rd Race—1.15 p.m.
Fifteen Squares—Prize 8o$f. Entrance 10$f.

4th Race—2.30. p.m.
Steeplechase—Thirty squares. Prize, 150$f. Entrance 30$f.

5th Race—3.15 p.m.
Twenty Squares—Prize 80$f. Entrance, 15$f.

6th Race—4 p.m.
Consolation Stakes—Fifteen squares. Prize 50$f. Entrance, $5.

MARCH 23.

1st Race—At Noon.
Hurdle Race—Five squares. Prize 100$f. Entrance 15$f.

2nd Race—12.30.
Ten Squares—Prize, 80$f. Entrance, 10$f.

3rd Race—1.15.
Hurdle Race—Fifteen squares. Prize, 100$f. Entrance, 15$f.

4th Race—2.30.
Thirty Squares—Prize, 100$f. Entrance, 25$f.

5th Race—3.15.
Hurdle Race—Twenty squares. Prize, 100$f. Entrance, 25$f.

6th Race—4.15.
Consolation Stakes—Fifteen squares. Prize, 50$f. Entrance, 5$f.

RULES.

1. All horses must be the property of riders.
2. All horses must have the owner's mark.
3. Jockeys riding without uniform shall be fined.
4. Second horse saves his stakes.
5. Any horse not coming to the scratch forfeits half entrance.
6. No Member can enter a horse without having paid entrance and subscription.
7. Any question that may arise about the winner must be referred to the Judges within a quarter of an hour after the race,
9. Jockeys to weigh before and after the race All excess of weights must be made known to the Judge.
10. The winner must not dismount before reaching the weighing yard, under penalty of losing the ra .
11 Winners of former years will in every instance have to carry 7lbs extra. Mares 7lbs less.

h | 16p m 9

TO SCOTCHMEN.

ROBERT ANDERSON'
Formerly of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire,
Is earnestly requested to write to James McHardy, Burnside, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, by whom any information regarding him will be gratefully received.

h.. m 11

12,000 Obejas.

SE VENDEN,
De los mejores que hay en el pais.
En buen estado de gordura.

Por mas pormenores,
CALLE PERU, NO. 263,
De 12 á 2, y de 7 á 10 de la noche.
1—148 14p m14

NOTICE—Whereas the undersigned George Bell and James Watson Bell have for sometime past conducted business in this city, under the style of George Bell and Son, notice is hereby given, that by mutual agreement the said George Bell retires from all interest and participation in said firm from and after the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, as per public instrument duly recorded, under date 6th March, 1872, in the office of Don Andres R. Terry, public notary in this city.

Bunos Ayres, March 9th 1872.
PP. GEORGE BELL
ARTHUR J TOWERS
JAMES WATSON BELL.

With reference to the foregoing announcement we the undersigned James Watson Bell and Tomas Bell give notice that in virtue of an agreement entered into before Don Ander R. Terry, Public notary of this City, we have formed a partnership for the purpose of continuing upon our own and sole responsibility and under the style of GEORGE BELL & SONS—the business hitherto conducted in the name of George Bell and Son, the liquidation of the affairs of the late firm being entrusted to our charge.

Buenos Ayres, March 9th 1872.
JAMES WATSON BELL.
f103 5p m11 THOMAS BELL,
cj—mh13

To be Raffled,
A LADY'S SADDLE,

Quite New,
Made by the best London maker,
FOR
$50 m/c. a Ticket,
Which can be had at the Standard Office.

| 121 6p m 12

Mac Lean and Co.

Have for Sale
Family York Hams,
Excellent Green Tea,
Best Irish Whiskey,
Fine Bottled Sherry.
English Proof Guns.

4—Calle Reconquista—4
h—125 6pm13

RECENT NOVELS.

At Prices ranging from Ten to Fifteen Dollars each.

Anteros, by Author of Guy Livingstone
A Daughter of Heth, by Wm Black
Nobody's Fortune, by Edmund Yates
Hannah, by Author of John Halifax, Gent
Wen—Not Wood, by the author of Carylon's Year
The Prey of the Gods, by Florence Marryat
The Diamond on the Hearth, by Marian James.
The Gladiator, by G S White Melville
Which is the Heroine? A Novel
Sir Henry Hotspur of Humblethwaite, by Ant. Trollope.
For Lack of Gold, by Ch.s. Gibbon
Six Months Hence, being Passages from the Life of Maria.
Behind the Veil, by same Author
Something to Do. A Novel
In Duty Bound, by Author of A Brave Life, &c.
Joshua Marvel, by B L Farjeon
The Vivian Romance, by Mortimer Collins
Morton House, by Author of Valerie Aylmer.
The Last Despatch, from the German of F. Friedrich
Anne Furness, by Author of Mabels's Progress, &c.
Cesariae Districh, A Rolling Stone, and Handsome Lawrence, three separate novels, by George Sand.
The Warden and Barchester Towers, by Nat. Trollope.
Tancred; or the New Crusade, by Ben. Disraeli.
And
Josh Billing's Farmer's Allminax for 1872

MACKERN BROS.,
44—Calle San Martin—44.
b | 162 10p m 15

Just Landed,
Ex LACYDON,

A small lot of very good
CONGOU TEA,
Suitable for Families.
We offer it in boxes of 20lb each, at the moderate price of $18 per lb.

JOHN EASTMAN & SON,
9 and 11 Calle Defensa.
h | 56 16p m 6

Sewing Machines
OF THE
Singer Manufacturing Company,
NEW YORK.

Osborne and Lever.

53—CALLE CHACABUCO—53.

(The only authorized agents in the River Plate.)

Have the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its vicinity that they have received a large assortment of these machines which they are offering at very low prices.

The SINGER SEWING MACHINE is a Double Lock Stich Shuttle Machine working with a short steight needle (the shortest used in any lock stich machine) and for this reason is the strongest, and to the simplicity of the mechanism and ease in operation may be attributed the extraordinary success which has followed.

No machine sold as the SINGER is genuine without this trade mark fixed to the arm—

To avoid counterfeits notice that all details the trade mark are exact to this copy.

NEEDLES, THREAD, &c.
Needles and Silk manufactured by the Company expressly for these machines. Also cotton thread (6 inches) of the very best quality, oil and parts for machines.

All SINGER MACHINES adjusted and repaired by an experienced machinest who has been ten years with the Company in New York.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
53 Chacabuco 53.
cj—155 xp mh15

Swedish and Norwegian Consulate.

Baron Nicolay Fleming,
Baron A. Revernoy S. Cyr,
H. Ruybrouck von Hunn,
A. M. Beausang,
Oluf Wicklund,
Hendrick Andersen,
Are requested to present themselves at this Consulat, where they will hear of something to their advantage.

Buenos Ayres March 17, 1872.
AND. CHRISTOPHERSEN.
cj—160 6p mh15

CHEAP LITERARY NOVELTIES.

London Almanacks
For 1872.

Bow Bells and Cassell's .... at	$ 5
Illustrated London, Whittaker's, and Englishwoman's ..... at	10
Splendidly got up Christmas Numbers of Tinsley's Magazine, London Society, Bow Bells, Once-a-Week, and Pleasure, a holiday book ..	10
Good Words, Sunday Magazine, Quiver, Good Words for the Young, All the Year Round....	5
Illustrated London News and Graphic, with large coloured Engravings	12

Carpenter's Readings, at $8 each Volume.
New Novels at $15, viz.:—A Daughter of Heth, Hannah, Elginbrod, Lovels of Arden, Member for Paris, Dene Hollow, North Anger Abbey, Hotel du Petit St. Jean; Her Title of Honour.

Schellen's Spectrum Analysis, 1872	$225
Hogg; The Microscope.....	70
Findel; History of Freemasonry	100
Rodwell; a Dictionary of Science	160
London's Encyclopædia of Cottage and Villa Architecture	210
Duboi's Cosmopolitan Cookery ..	170
Petermann's renowned New (1871) Map of the World.....	280
Almanack de Gotha, 1872	60
Tennyson's Holy Grail.....	15

A variety of New Books on Domestic Cookery, Domestic Medicine, and Popular Science. Byron, Longfellow, and Shakespeare's complete Works, $12 each.

LIBRERIA EUROPEA,
Buenos Ayres,
178—CALLE FLORIDA—178
Montevideo,
152.—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—152
JACOBSEN & SODERSTEDT,
Proprietors.
cj—8 1m mh16

Frederick Dennehy.
HAS FOR SALE.

ESTANCIA
Of Five Leagues, with houses, montes, puestos, etc, 35,000 sheep, 3000 cattle, yeguadas, 170 tame horses, and a cabuña flock of 2500. Good camp, with permanent water.

ESTANCIA
Of Three Leagues, fine house, large mount, from 17,000 to 20,000 sheep, 2000 cattle, etc.

ESTANCIA
One and a Quarter leagues of splendid camp with magnificent house and mount, 24,000 sheep, cattle etc.

ESTANCIAS.
Two Leagues, One League, One Suerte, 650 Squares, and Ninety Squares.
Sheep—7,000, 5,000, 1,700, 1,500.

QUINTAS,
At various prices, in the suburbs.

HOUSES.
In the central and outside districts of the city.
☞ Parties having houses, land, or stock to sell, should please inform F. Dennehy.
Money obtained through the Hypothecary Bank on aprdroved title deeds.

213½—CALLE PIEDAD—213½
From 11 to 2 o'Clock
cj—82 6p mh13

LIBRERIA EUROPEA.

JACOBSEN & SODERSTEDT,
Appointed as General Agents in the River Plate for several of the leading London papers, such as The Illustrated London News, The Graphic, Punch, The European Mail, The London Journal, The Family Herald &c. Receive by all the Mails extra supply of these and other English and Irish Periodicals, to which they receive subscriptions on moderate terms, guaranteeing the utmost exactitude and speed in delivery of same.

NO SINGLE NUMBERS SOLD.

Orders for all books published in Europe are carefully attended to and speedily executed.

178—CALLE FLORIDA—178
Buenos Ayres,
and
152—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—152
Montevideo. | cj |

TIENDA DE ARTIGAS & AMARILLA CUYO 148½, ENTRE MAIPU Y ESMERALDA

Ricos generos de lana muy anchos para vestidos de medio tiempo 10$ la vara.
Gran surtido de medias de lana para niños desde 5 hasta 2$.
Pañales de rico alemanesco de granito 48$ docena.
Calzones de rico dril para señora 550$ docena.

f14 3p m13

RAILWAY COMPANIONS.

For carrying Martell's, or other liquid Medicine, in the pocket.

Sold by
DANIEL C. KELLY,
English Pharmaceutical Druggists,
402—CALLE SUIPACHA—402
(Corner of Santa Fé.)
cj—110 3p m11

TESTIMONIALS
TO
Dr Alexander C. Forbes,
ON HIS
WONDERFUL CURE
OF
STAMMERING.

The following complimentary Testimonials speak for themselves:—

"Since I was five years old I have suffered from an impediment in my speech. Your system has cured me perfectly, and I can now express myself as well as if I never suffered. Duty to my fellow-men, and gratitude to you, alike dictate that I should make a public profession of your almost miraculous science.

"Most wonderful man, receive the honest outpourings of the grateful heart, throbbing wildly in the excess of the gratitude with which filled the breast of

"ANTHONY STERCK,
Calle Chacabuco 414."

Here follows another Testimonial, showing the efficacy of Dr. Alexander C. Forbes' perfect and successful system:—

"Benevolent actions are so rarely met with in this world, that wherever found they should be made public, for the approbation and example of all men. Impelled by this pure, disinterested feeling, I desire to make known the wonderful manner in which Dr. ALEXANDER FORBES rescued from the very jaws of death my Son, PEDRO, fourteen years of age. From his birth the boy labored from an IMPEDIMENT in his SPEECH, under which terrible affliction he was literally wasting away. The FIRST DOCTORS in the LAND pronounced the CASE HOPE, LESS. And, doubtless, it would have been so but for the arrival of Dr. Alexander Forbes.

"My gratitude for this great and worthy man exceeds expression. May he live to perform many more such miraculous cures as that of my son.

"AGUEDA C. DE LOPEZ."
cj—mh6

Bristol's sarsaparilla

Is prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors; these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in so full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plants found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of the concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing and healing vehetable substances. It does not contain any thing that is dagerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at he places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence, and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to be sick of all nations and all countries, that, in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will no disappoint you in the cure of.

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Syphilis, or Veneral Disease,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions
Scrofula or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the consiitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors, in the Spring and early Summer, it will the found unfailing. It can be taken freely at seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilly must be continued a considerable time, esp cially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hasted by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in moderate does, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate she return of normal functional operations.

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Hallandose ya suscrito mas de la mitad del capital, se avisa a las personas que deseen suscribirse ocurran a la casa de los Directores ó al escritorio de la Sociedad, Calle Florida 63½.

cj—17 8p m13

EMPRESTITO PEATENSE—Los tenedores de titulos pueden ocurrir al escritorio de Wanklyn & Cor para recibir su importe.

Buenos Ayres, Marzo 9 1872.
f92 6p m11

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g..243 1m f28

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DOS LOS COGNACS
ES EL DE
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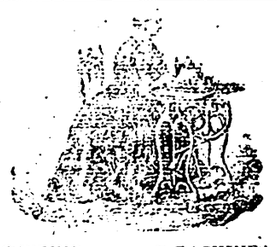

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European Mail.

Reduction of Price for 1872.

IN accordance with the wish of a large number of our subscribers in South America, the proprietors of the "European Mail" have decided to prepare but two issues per month of this Journal instead of three. This determination has not been arrived at through any lack of support. On the contrary, we constantly have evidence of our increasing influences by large additions to our subscription list, and it is to meet the convenience of the bulk of our supporters that the change is made.

As many of our readers are aware, the third issue of the month was so frequently delayed, owing to postal irregularit es, that it often arrived in company with the first issue of the following month.

To obviate this delay, and to ensure punctual delivery, in future the issues of the 9th and 23rd of the month will from January 1872 and henceforward, be sent by the two leading mail routes, viz—the English royal mail from Southampton and the French mail from Bordeaux. We hope thus to ensure punctuality in delivery, and to add yet further to our usefulness. The respective issues will still contain all the special, mercantile and shipping news, which has procured for us such a large measure of support while the general news of the day will be made up to within a few hours of the steamer's departure. The subscription for 1872 will be for the Argentine Republic $350 m|c. instead of as heretofore, $500 m|c.

General Agents:—
MESSRS. JACOBSON & SODERSTEDT.
In Buenos Ayres,
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London, Dec. 19th, 1871.

f3 16p

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GREAT REDUCTION

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London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.
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Father Fahy Memorial Fund.

At a meeting of Irish residents held in this city on the 1st of December, 1871, it was resolved—

"That the following gentlemen be elected trustees of the Father Fahy Memorial Fund:
The Rev. Messrs. J. B. Leahy, Pres.
P. Lynch.
T. Mullady.
C. Walsh.
P. J. Canon Dillon.
E. Flannery.'

It was, moreover, resolved—

"That the subscriptions received be deposited by the President of the body of Trustees in the River Plate Bank, until a sufficient sum be collected to pay all claims against the late Father Fahy."

W. WALSH,
Sec.

The Rev. J. B. Leahy begs to announce that he has deposited in the River Plate Bank, to the credit of the Trustees of the Father Fahy Memorial Fund, the following sums from Carmen de Areco and Salto, per—

Rev. L. M. Leahy.....	$36,000
From San Pedro, per Rev. E. Flannery.....	16,000
Total.....	$52,000

Ranchos Steeple Chase Club.

The Second Meeting of this Club will be held on the new Circular Course, in Ranchos, on EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 1st and 2d, 1872.

The Races will be as follows:—

FIRST DAY.

1st. The Ranchos Plate of $150 Entrance. Half forfeit. For the Members' Cup. For horses the property of Members of the Club. Distance—One mile over the Steeple-chase Course. Owners to ride.

2d. The Claret Stakes of $3,000. $200 Entry. 2 miles on the flat. Gentlemen riders.

3d. The Subscribers' Plate of $3,000. $200 Entry. Half-forfeit, for horses the property of Members and Subscribers to the Club. Distance—Two miles over the Steeple-chase Course Gentlemen riders.

4th. The Ladies' Purse of $1,000. $150 entry. Half-forfeit for horses the property of Members and Subscribers to the Club. Distance—One mile on the flat. Gentlemen riders. half forfeit. Open to all horses. Distance—Two

5th. The Consolation Stakes of 1,000. $150 Entry, Open to horses that have run and been beaten at this meeting. Distance—One mile on the flat. Gentlemen riders.

In each race the second horse will save his stake

SECOND DAY.

The Shamrock Plate, which should have been run for on St. Patrick's Day, will be the first race, exclusively for Irishmen and their horses. Mile heats over the Steeple-chase Course, $150 Entrance, half forfeits. The Plate will be given if three horses start.

Several matches of interest will then come off.

REGULATIONS.

1. The second horse in each face will save his stake.
2. In each race the weight will be 11st 7lb. Winners of any public stake, value $1000, 7lb. extra, accumulative up to 14lb.
3. Half-bred horses to carry 7lb extra.
4. Any horse found training on the course will be disqualified, and the owner, if a member, will be expelled the club.
5. Entries for the first four of the first day, and the first of the second day, to be sent to the Hon. Secretary at Ranchos, with name and color of horse and rider, on or before the 28th March.
6. All races to be run with saddles and costumes.

Stewards:
BENIGNO VILLANUEVA, FREDERICK PLOWES, JUAN F. VIVOT, PATRICK V. A. REID, RICHARD NEWTON, D. SHANNON, HENRY THWAITES, Esqrs.

Judge—RAMON SEIJAS, Esq.

Starter—Captain GIBBINGS.

Clerk of the Course—ANDREW JONES.

Scalesman—MANUEL URRETA.

Almacen Union.

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2,000 fine Sheep, 200 head of Cattle, and 100 Horses.
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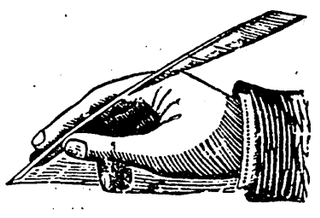
Montevideo.

—p



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De gratificacion se dará a la persona que pueda presentar pruebas auténticas de la vida y del paradero, o de la muerte de un joven suizo aleman, JACOBO SANTIAGO WEISS, que parece quentro en el ejercito nacional cuando la guerra en el Paraguay.

Wedekind Fehr y Ca.
8p S n9 Chacabuco 23.

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Desde el 1. de Setiembre saldrá la diligencia en el primer trén á las 7 de la mañana de la Estacion Parque por el ferro carril del Oeste, para llegar en el dia al Salto y Arrecifes.

Siendo siempre el órden de salida el seguiente:
Para el Cármen de Areco, Rojas y Pergamino todos los dias nones regresando los pares.
Para Arecifes un dia si y otro no.
Buenos Aires, Agosto 20 de 1871.
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